P & O

GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.

WHISKY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,683—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M., 1899.
* SUTLEJ	4164	G. H. C. Weston	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardit	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th "
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	9th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
M. L. MASSILIA	5926		7th Oct.
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	14th "
M. L. VALETTA	5923	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	J. M. Wibmer	28th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transhipp there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 24th July, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,120	1st Aug., 1899
IMPERATORI	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Oct., "

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
* MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,506	20th Sept., 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th Oct., 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Feliner	4,235	22nd Aug., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July, 24, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Reynier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	23rd Aug., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leaves.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 3rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about 8th August.

FOR KARACHI, KILINDINI, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 2nd August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 3rd August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	4th Aug.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 20th July, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

CHAMPAGNES ! CHAMPAGNES ! !

GIESLER'S CELEBRATED BRANDS

TREACHER & CO., LD., ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR THESE SPLENDID WINES

"FOR INDIA" BRAND

SPECIALLY SELECTED AND BOTTLED FOR EXPORT TO INDIA.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
Pts.	40	45
Qts.	76	85

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-coducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FLEUSS TYRES ! ! FLEUSS TYRES ! !

WE WILL FIT ANY TYRE YOU LIKE, BUT STRONGLY RECOMMEND

FLEUSS TUBELESS TYRES.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS.

1. Good rubber absorbs more vibration than inferior rubber. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre is made of carefully selected Para rubber.
2. There is no inner tube to get pinched or chafed.
3. The Fleuss has no wires.
4. The Fleuss Tubeless Tyre conquers "Porosity," Porosity is a Fatal disease which attacks single tube tyres, and frequently ruins double tube tyres. Porosity means double puncture.
5. In the Fleuss Tyre punctures are located with great ease without removing the tyre from the wheel.
6. The puncture is repaired on the inside and the tyre can be detached and repaired in a few minutes.
7. It is absolutely unnecessary to take wheel out of machine to repair puncture in the Fleuss Tyre.
8. Fleuss Tyre does not skid. The tread of the tyre is designed to prevent skidding (side-slip).
9. The Fleuss Tyre does not fling mud on rider. The Fleuss Tyre is perfection in this respect. The three side corrugations spray mud away from the rider; they do not send it straight up. The Fleuss Tyre is therefore clean.
10. As regards speed the Fleuss Tubeless Tyre has all the advantages of a single tube tyre. Good rubber is buoyant and a speed promoter.
11. The pressure of air within the tyre serves to force the patch on when repair is executed, and not off as in the case of all tyres with an independent air tube.
12. Fleuss Tyre will hold air very long.
13. The Fleuss Tyre when punctured gives off its air less readily than any tyre having a separate air tube.
14. The Fleuss Tyre can be repaired with a postage stamp for the time being.

Fleuss Tyres are on view at the Bombay and Provincial Cycle Supply Agency's Establishment,
CHARNI ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,
(Near Messrs. Stephens & Sons' Stables).

You may confidently ride the "Fleuss." Try it once. We are sure you will be thoroughly satisfied.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,

RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6; Nickelled, Rs. 8; Silver, Rs. 30; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. MARCKS & CO., LD., BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.

BOMBAY & POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SOME READABLE NOVELS.
IN THE FAVOURITE 'COLONIAL' EDITIONS.

Paper Covers, Rs. 1-12 Each ; Cloth Rs. 2-4.

A Knight of the White Feather, by Tasma
The O'Connors of Ballinahinch, by Mrs. Hungerford
The Head of the Firm, by Mrs. Riddell
Children of the Ghetto, by I. Zangwill
Kitty's Father, by Frank Barrett
Oriole's Daughter, by Jessie Fothergill
Ideala, by Sarah Grand
The Countess Radna, by W. E. Norris
The Hoyden, by Mrs. Hungerford
Jane Field, by Mary E. Wilkins
A Superfluous Woman, by Emma Brooke
A Comedy of Masks, by E. Dawson and A. Moore
A Victim of Good Luck, by W. E. Norris
The Justification of Andrew Lebrun, by F. Barrett
The Scapegoat, by Hall Caine
The Bondman, by Hall Caine
A Daughter of this World, by Fletcher Battershall
A Pastoral Played Out, by Mary L. Pendered
A Drama in Dutch, by Z. Z.
Transition, by Emma Brooke
Out of Due Season, by Adeline Sergeant
Benefits Forgot, by Wolcott Balestier
Terminations by Henry James
A Comedy of Sentiment, by Max Nordau
Corruption by Percy White
A Self-Denying Ordinance, by M. Hamilton
Miss Grace of all Souls,' by W. Edwards Tirebuck
Herbert Vanlennert, by C. F. Keary
The Eleventh Commandment, by H. Sutcliffe
Mr. Bailey-Martin, by Percy White
Appassionata, by Elsa D'E. Keeling
Illumination, by Harold Frederic
A Daughter of Music, by G. Colmore
A Conspiracy of Silence, by G. Colmore
The Master of the Magicians, by E. S. Phelps
The Story of a Penitent Soul, by Adeline Sergeant
The World and A Man, by Z. Z.
Life the Accuser, by Emma Brooke
The Dancer in Yellow, by W. E. Norris
Without Sin, by Martin J. Pritchard
Her Own Folk, by Hector Malet
Embarrassments, by Henry James
Andria, by Percy White
Mammon, by Mrs. Alexander
The Folly of Eustace, by Robert Hichens
A Pinchbeck Goddess, by Mrs. J. M. Fleming
The King of Schnorrers, by I. Zangwill
The Failure of Sibyl, Fletcher, by Adeline Sergeant
Captain Castle, by Carlton Dawe
The Other House, by Henry James

GAIETY THEATRE.
THE THESPIAN CLUB
WILL PRODUCE
AT THE ABOVE THEATRE ON
THURSDAY and TUESDAY, the 10th
and 15th of August, 1899.
The Beautiful Spectacular Drama by
W. S. GILBERT,
ENTITLED
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

BOX Plan OPEN from 1st August (inclusive) at Messrs. ROSE and Co's Rampart Row.
Doors open at 9 P.M., each evening.
Performance Commences at 9-30 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—

Reserved Seats (Boxes and Stalls)	Rs.	3
Second Seats	"	2
Back Seats	"	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform half price for back seats.
Intending purchasers of Tickets are recommended to book early if they wish to secure good seats.

P. & O. S. N. CO.
NOTICE TO STEVEDORES.

TENDERS are invited for the DISCHARGE of COAL from STEAMERS owned by or consigned to the P. and O. Company, for a period of one year from 1st September, next :—Rates for Day and Night work to be given separately. Tenders to be sent to the Company's Fort Office by 10th August. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. SOONDERAO NANABHAI SAHOO of Bombay, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property—All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground together with the hereditaments premises and a chawl of seven compartments standing thereon situate at Breach Candy Road Tardeo opposite Manockji Petit's Mill without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 437 square yards, or there abouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1702) and 2-7021 and new Nos. 1384-B and bounded on the East by the vacant ground of Khusal Nanji on the west by the property of Bora Essoobhoy Abdool Currim on the North by the property of Dossabhoy Nowroji Todiwalla and on the South and facing thereto by a private passage leading into the Fazandari land of the said Khusal Nanji and which said hereditaments are assessed by the collector of assessment under ward D No. 3743 (3) and street No. 8 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Sooonderao Nanabhoy Sahoo.

All persons having or claiming any estate right tittle or interest in the said hereditaments and premises by way of sale Mortgage gift inheritance lease lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office No. 9 Hornby Row Fort within 14 days from the date here of otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Bombay, 31st July 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of BHASKER HARY SAKHALKER, late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased.

VINAYEK BHASKER and RAMCHANDRA BHASKER sons of the said deceased.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine and in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

D. R. BINNING,
The 27th day of July, 1899.

VENAYEK BHASKER, and another,
In person.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express " at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded upcountry with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. ATHLETIC CLUB
CONCERT
IN THE
APOLLO BUNDER ROOMS,
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, AT 8-45 P.M.
(IN AID OF THE CLUB FUNDS.)
PROGRAMME.

1. Pianoforte Solo..(a) Minuett's, (b) Tanz.... — Miss WALTON.
2. Solo ....." For All Eternity "....Mascheroni. Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Solo ....." Stars May Forget " ...Reginald Groome. Mr. TELFORD HEWSON.
4. Æola Solo....." Scherzo " .....F. David. Mr. M. T. CARROLL.
5. Solo ....."The Old, Old Story" Jaques Blumenthal. Madame LILY HOWARD.
6. Glee ....."All Among the Barley." E. Stirling. THE CHOIR.

INTERVAL.

7. Duet, Mandolin & Pianoforte..... — Mr. and Mrs. DOVE.
8. Song....." The Admiral's Broom." — Mr. J. MCNAUGHT.
9. Solo....." Awake "....Pelissier. Mrs. BOLLAM.
10. Solo....."The Yeoman's Wedding Song"....Pomatowski. Mr. D. B. BINNING.
11. Violin Solo...." Mazurka Caprice " .....Carl Bohm. Mr. F. E. ANDERSON.
12. Solo ....."The Island of Dreams"...Stephen Adams. Madame LILY HOWARD.
13. Glee ....." Ready, Boys Ready "..... THE CHOIR.

TICKETS : Two Rupees and one Rupee.

NICE COMMODIOUS
OFFICE ROOMS,
TO LET.

Apply MANAGER, APOLLO HOTEL, for particulars.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS will be RUN on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, to the same Time Bill and conditions as to Fares, &c., as the Specials of SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1899, viz:—Victoria Terminus Dep : 11.20. Poona Arr : 14.45 ; Returning Poona Dep. 19.2. Victoria Terminus Arr : 23.7.

For detailed particulars, see the poster notices or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

H. H. SWAN,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 31st of July, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th DIVIDEND WARRANT No 91 in the name of BAI MEGHJI, wife of COOVERJEE RAMDAS for Share No 61 of the Albert Press Co., Ltd., issued by the said Company on the 5th of August, 1897, having been lost, the undersigned has requested the said Company to issue a Duplicate Copy thereof. The public is hereby warned against the use of the said Original Warrant—Dated this 31st July, 1899.

VUSSONJI RAMDAS.

Pursuant to the Bombay High Court's order dated 11th July, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, DHOBHI TALAO, AND COLABA.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. Jeewunjee Hormusjee Guzdar, Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will, on the following days, sell by Public Auction, on the respective premises, the following valuable landed properties :—

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 504, 505 and 506, new No. 3605, old Survey Nos. 36 and 37, new Survey No. 8393, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under ward No. 2352, street No. 38, Ragunath Dadajee Street, and street Nos 115 and 117, Hornby Row, all which premises are situate at and on the east side of Hornby row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east, by Ragunath Dadajee Street (now called Jamsetjee Street) on or towards the west, by Hornby Row, on or towards the north, by junction of Hornby Row and the said Ragunath Dadajee street, and on or towards the south, by the property of Ardeshir Pestonjee Setna.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 615.

On FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon, forming one compartment or division of and in a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house of two compartments or divisions situate on the Girgaum Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-four square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by the house or property of Hussonji Callabhoy, on or towards the west, by the aforesaid Girgaum Road, on or towards the north, by the house or property of shapurjee Bomanjee Mistry, and formerly of Saccaram Bapoo Bellasis, and on or towards the south, by the other compartment or division, and premises belonging to Nawroji Pallanji Batliwalla, and which said piece or parcel of land is now registered in the books or rent roll of the Collector of Pension and Nos. 2396 and 2396, in the name of the said Jamsetji Dadabhoy Amurria, and which said messuage, tenement or compartment or division was formerly assessed under No. 505, but is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 857.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 225.

On the Same Day, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece of land, with the messuages standing thereon, situated on the west side of and fronting the Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, within the Fort registration sub-district, out-side the Fort in Bombay, admeasuring about two hundred and forty-seven square yards, and bearing old No. 215, and new No. 1658 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and Nos. 24 and 2 in the house assessment book of the Bombay Municipality, and which was formerly in the occupation of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and afterwards in that of Rustomjee Edulje Birdy, and the said Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Mehta successively, and is now occupied by the tenants of the said Jeewanjee Hormusjee Guzdar, and which is bounded on the north, partly by a public passage, and partly by a passage belonging to Eduljee Shapurjee Mehta, on the east, by the said Dhobi Talao or Breach Candy Road, on the south, by the Dhobi Talao Second Street, and on the west, by land belonging to Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kandia.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 110.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, lately belonging to Junardhun Ballajee Sett, deceased, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Small Colaba or otherwise called old Woman's Island, in an part called Colaba, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the fazandar under No. 8, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Damool Bhiwa and the house of the said Damool Bhiwa, on or towards the west, by the public street, called Mooloo Shroff Street, on or towards the north, by the public street, called Borah Street, and on or towards the south, by a small passage, half of which belongs to the said premises, and the other half to Sha Soonderdas Lilladhar and Borah Essoobhoy Abdoolrasool, and by the respective houses of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff and the said Sha Soonderdas Lilladhur and Borah Essoobhoy Abdoolrasool.

The present monthly rent of the said property, is Rs. 50.

The above properties are now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Crownest," Tardeo Road, the valuable and handsome black and teakwood carved and plain French-polished household furniture of the latest design, made to order by Madrasi Carpenters, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, bidmars and Hinks table and hanging lamps, China and Japanese flower vases, hand paintings and oleographs, real Persian carpets, one sweet toned Rosewood cottage piano by Rose and Co., (nearly new) one ladies' bicycle, one large size English cooking stove (large size), a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, and large fire proof safe, etc., etc., the property of J. J. Whitley, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF HUSSON KHAN KHALIFA STREET, OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 80 of 1897, Massoom widow and another plaintiffs vs. Yaroo Ally Mahomed and others, defendants, in pursuance of the decree made by the High Court in the said suit, dated 11th July, 1898, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st day of August, 1899, at 4-30 p.m., the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Husson Khan Khalifa street, opposite the Crawford Market.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, whereof one Gangji Sayana is fazandar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of the street, called Husson Khan Khalifa Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 21, then under No. 23, and now under B ward No. 633, and Street No. 37, containing by admeasurement seventy-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east, by a sweeper's passage, on the west, by the said Husson Khan Khalifa Street, on the north, by the house of Chand Mahomed Peeroo, and on the south, by the passage and the stable of the said Chand Mahomed Peeroo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff, at their office No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 1st August, 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—CHAMPION BILLIARD CUES, carefully proportioned, perfect in materials and detail. Made any length, size and weight. Unaffected by climate.

WORTH NOTING—Dressing Gowns, Rs. 10-8, Cabin Trunks, Rs, 12-8, Leather Kit Bags Rs. 30, Travelling Rugs, Rs.10, Sleeping Suits, Rs,5-12. Warm Ulsters, Rs 45, Smart Caps, Warm Under-clothing, Tooth Brushes, Soap Cases, Sponges, Deck Shoes, Rs, 5-8. Shaving Mirrors,—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

MAKE PURCHASES of MATCHLESS TEAS, of the Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., from Rs. 1-2 to 8 annas per lb., in Tins, and be sure of two things :—Your mind's worth and your money's worth of a delicious refreshing drink.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Agents, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—OLD POLICE COURT BUILDINGS on THURSDAY, the 3rd instant

ON VIEW.—At Crawford's Rooms, Valuable English Reports and Law Books of Hon. Mr. Basil Lang, Advocate General, TO BE SOLD, on 2nd inst.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, Further REDUCTION in our PRICES, as we want to clear entire Stock before shifting to No. 65,66 and 67, Rampart Row, from next month.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Season Teakwood Glass Door CUPBOARDS, suitable for Shops, Offices, and Libraries. Apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

TYPEWRITING MANUSCRIPTS. At two annas a folio. Satisfaction guaranteed—Apply to SECRETARY, National Union of Typists (London), at the BOMBAY TYPEWRITING Co., 14, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work ;—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected. Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

WANTED. A competent 2nd class ENGINEER, who can understand erection and working of a Ginning Factory thoroughly. Salary offered Rs. 100, with extras. Apply to Messrs. SOOKHANAND SHAMLAL MERCHANTS, Khurjee, N.-W. P.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS AND MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches, in all sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical Boxes of every description thoroughly overhauled, repaired, cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in thorough repair and overhauled by experienced and trained workmen. All repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching and carefully packed. Repairs undertaken in all branches. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A WIDOW LADY seeks employment as HOUSE KEEPER, COMPANION, or charge of children in a family ; Parsees no objection. Apply "143," care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, Free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopaul Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all booksellers and Railway Terminus.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1500, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 : Half-yearly Rs. 6 : Quarterly Rs. 3 : to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
D'ARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND COFFEE.

Description	1 lb. tin.	½ lb. tin.	¼ lb. tin.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE	1 4 0	0 10 6	0 5 6
PURE GROUND CEYLON COFFEE	1 2 0	0 9 6	0 5 0
PURE GROUND INDIAN COFFEE	1 0 0	0 8 6	0 4 6

All the above Coffees are Guaranteed Pure UNADULTERATED, and being daily Roasted and ground in the latest pattern closed cylinders and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine Aroma is preserved. A trial earnestly solicited.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.
TEA AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1887.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Pig Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

CUIRS, ET PEAUX—HUILET-DEIGRAS.

REPRESENTANT—COMMISSIONNAIRE

DEPOSITAIRE

STEFANO CARMAZZI FU CARLO
ANC MAISON CARLO CARMAZZI
11-13, Rue Gènes—26 Rue Mont-de-piètè.
TURIN (ITALIE).

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent, 6 months at 4 per cent, per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1893.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Hankow,
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon,	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo,	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credit ; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and H

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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SACCHARIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, as the authorised representatives of Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST and Co., inventors of "SACCHARIN" are the SOLE PROPRIETORS of the word "SACCHARIN" used as a TRADE MARK or TRADE DESCRIPTION in India on any substitute for Sugar or other class of Food stuffs, and have been using the same in India and the East, as such Trade Mark or Trade Description for 7 years past.

Whereas certain persons have been recently importing substitutes for Sugar bearing the word "Saccharin," "Zuckerin," Saccharin or colorable imitations of the same. The public are hereby warned against such fraudulent and colorable imitations, and notice is given that proceedings will be taken against any person hereafter so infringing the said Trade Mark.

BERTIE-SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in the East for Messrs. FAHLBERG LIST & Co.
Saccharin House, 28 to 31 Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

RACE SPECIALS, at REDUCED FARES including admission to the Grand Stand and Second Class Enclosure at the POONA RACE course will be run between Bombay and Poona on Saturday, the 19th July, and 5th August, 1899.

For particulars, see the poster notices, or apply to the Station Master, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 21st of July 1899.

TO OFFICERS FROM HOME.

A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE living in South Devon without any children, are openito give a home to a couple of daughters of an officer. Comfortable House, Gardens, Orchards, Stables &c., near a good Town. Plenty of County gaieties, beautiful scenery, fishing, shooting, hunting, &c. For terms apply in first instance to advertisers Solicitor,

C. C. COBBOLD, Esq.,
Fitzalan House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W. C.
References given and required.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 28—42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay intend to issue PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 35 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the moneys under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act the moneys to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 11 lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures will be reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to the reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 3 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of amount tendered to be deposited on application,

and the balance on or before SATURDAY, the 16th September 1899, from which date interest will accrue.

The deposit of 2 per cent will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire), on Monday, 31st August 1899, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th July 1899.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1899.
FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____ Annas _____ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance of the allotment on or before the 16th September 1899.

I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.
(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 8-12m., 7-17s. Low water, 0-46m., 2-9s.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, via Marseilles, per s. s. Sydney, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., to-day.

CRICKET.—On Sunday last a match was played on the Danda Green between Bandora selected team vs. Bandora Victoria Club. The former were defeated by 8 wickets.

STRIKE OF MILL-HANDS.—About one hundred and fifty operatives employed in the mule department of the Sun Mill, at Fergusson Road, went on strike, yesterday morning. The cause of the strike is said to be a dispute regarding their wages. Police arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace.

THANA APPEAL CASE.—Benjamin Jacob and two others, who were sentenced to three months' hard labour by the Honorary Magistrate, Daji Govind Gupte, for causing grievous hurt to the Hospital Assistant of Thana, have been released on bail by Mr. Moshin B. Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge. The appeal will come off on Saturday, the 5th inst., and will be argued by Mr. F. Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan and Nawabzada Nasrulakhan, barristers-at-law. Mr. Pandit, pleader, will instruct the counsel.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, M.A., barrister-at-law, late Senior Fellow, Elphinstone College, and Ouseley Scholar, University College, London, was duly admitted to the Bombay Bar, on Thursday last, by the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee. Mr. Wadia is a member of the Inner Temple, and while keeping his terms for the Bar he saw practical legal work in the well-known firm of English solicitors, Messrs. Lewis Stroud and Co. Mr. Wadia has travelled a great deal in Great Britain, the Continent, America, Egypt, and India.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bn. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. M. Haindaine, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	The Belle of Chicago	Sousa.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Fantastic Dance	Dodo	Buck.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Valse	Reverie	Waldteufel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A CASE FOR THE CORONER.—Mahadeo Bapoo, a Hindu labourer, while at work in a godown at Manvie, on the 23rd ultimo, was injured by a bag of paper accidentally falling on him. He was removed to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from injury to the spine. He remained in the hospital until the 25th idem, when he was taken home by his relatives. On the following day the man died, but no information was given to the police. The body was burnt under medical certificate granted by the doctor who attended the deceased from the time of his removal from hospital until his death.

WALKESHWAR HINDU SARVAJANIK (MAHAJAN) COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Hindu inhabitants of Bombay was held, on Sunday afternoon, at Madhav Bag, to adopt the committee's report from 1894 to 30th June, 1899, and pass the accounts. Among those present were Messrs. Tribhovandass Varjeevandass, Tribhovandass Mungaldass, B. B. Pitale, Lukmidass Khimjee, Kalidass Jutha, Mooljee B. Bharbhaya, and many others. The report disclosed that some of the leases given by Mrs. Laxumibai V. J. Sunkersett have to be carried out by legal process. The accounts and the report were passed. Several speakers addressed the meeting and appealed for subscriptions or funds. The usual vote of thanks to the committee, secretaries, auditor, and paid workers, Mr. Tribhovandass Varjeevandass for lending the Madhav Bag for the meetings, and the chairman, which was put to the vote by the secretary, Mr. B. B. Pitale, was accorded, and the proceedings terminated.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector E. Flanagan charged Mahomedali Alibhai, a Borah, with cheating in respect of tobacco, cigars, and other articles, of the value of Rs. 250, belonging to one Hormusji Adarji, having his place of business in Sheik Abdool Rahiman Street. The evidence showed that on Saturday the accused went to the complainant's shop and made purchases of the articles complained of in the name of Nazarali Cumroodin, a stationer, who, he said, was his master. The complainant sent a servant to Nazarali's shop to ascertain if the representations made by the accused were true, and it was found that they were untrue, he being a dismissed servant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also to the charges of cheating B. Patwari, Spencer and Co., on the 28th ultimo, in respect of medicine worth Re. 1, and of cheating Mahomed Ali Noorbhai in respect of a tin trunk worth Rs. 2-8, by making similar false representations. The Magistrate sentenced him to a collective term of nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FEVER-STRICKEN MAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Vithoo Baloo, aged forty years. Deceased was a mill-hand, and resided in a boarding-house at Victoria Bunder, Lower Colaba. Vithoo was attacked with fever on Friday last, and on the following day he became delirious. He muttered to himself and occasionally ran out of the house. About midnight, on Sunday, one Tookaram Ramji, who lives in the same chawl, but in a different room, was aroused by hearing someone crying out "Beaten, Beaten! Open the door!" Tookaram went down and saw the deceased leaning against the door, leading to the staircase. There was a wound on one of his eyes and it was bleeding. Being questioned by Tookaram, deceased said that he had been pushed down the staircase by one Balia Coombar, who struck him. Balia is a fellow boarder, and lives in the same chawl. According to the evidence of the witnesses, there appeared no enmity between the deceased and Balia. Tookaram took deceased to Constable Fleming, who sent for Balia and also the woman Cassee who keeps the boarding-house, and after making inquiries, ordered deceased to be removed to Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He died in the hospital about an hour after admission. Dr. Dias, the house surgeon, who made an autopsy of the body, said that the death was due to failure of the heart's action, consequent on exhaustion produced by fever. The liver and spleen were not injured. Deceased did not die from an assault or from a fall down the staircase. The Jury brought in a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

THE Committee gratefully acknowledge receipt of the following amounts up to date:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs.	3,609 14 0
Received since 12th January—	Rs.	a.
O L I	50	0
Mrs Hreidon	5	0
Mrs Churchill	10	0
Mr Wyatt	5	0
Mrs Monro	5	0
Mrs A Dickens	10	0
Mrs Davidson	5	0
Capt Taylor	10	0
Dr and Mrs Mercer	20	0
A "little boy"	5	0
Cathie and Adeline	10	0
	165	0 0
Total Rs.	3,774	14 0

R. G. CURRIE,
Honorary Secretary.
European General Hospital Endowment Fund.
Bombay, 31st July, 1899.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played between the Army and Navy C. S. C. C. and the Royal Artillery on Saturday last. The scores are:—

ROYAL ARTILLERY.
1st Innings.

Lieut Riddell, b Ganoo	8
Sergt Guynan, b Connell	4
Gunner Potten, b Connell	15
Lieut Bladwayt, b Ganoo	5
Bombr Pearce, b Ganoo	18
Gunner Garuham, c Fitzgerald, b Ganoo	18
Capt Macgawan, c Windsor, b Fitzherbert	3
Sergt Mattey, b Ganoo	4
Gunner Pooler, b Fitzherbert	9
Gunner Corp, b Ganoo	9
Gunner Shaw, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	75

ARMY AND NAVY STORES C. C.
1st Innings.

Mr Long, b Guynan	9
Mr Connel, b Potten	3
Mr Fitzherbert, b Potten	3
Mr Windsor, b Guynan	1
Mr Dean, b Potten	8
Mr Ganoo, b Potten	0
Mr Nicoll, b Potten	5
Mr Pereira, c Potten, b Guynan	10
Mr Rebeyres, b Potten	0
Mr Gonsalves, b Potten	0
Mr Cronan, not out	1
Extras	10
Total	50

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

OFFER TO DISCOVER A NAWAB'S STOLEN JEWELS.

NAWAB MAHOMED KAMALKHAN VS. CHANDULAL KHUSHALJEE AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff in this case, a nobleman of Hyderabad, prayed judgment for Rs. 13,836 and a two-third share of the bill of costs of Messrs. Framjee and Moos, when determined, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, being the amount payable by the defendants to the plaintiff under a deed of indemnity, dated the 20th March, 1893, and costs. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate General, and Mr. D. D. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Framjee and Dinshah, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee, Dyabhoy and Co., appeared for the first defendant. The second defendant, Cassam Noormahomed, did not appear.

The plaintiff stated that in April 1891, the defendants, residents of Bombay, entered into an arrangement with Nawab Mahomed Askarikhan, of Hyderabad, to discover certain ornaments which had been stolen from his house several years previously, and in pursuance of the arrengement, required the Nawab to pay to them a sum of Rs. 16,000. The Nawab, not knowing the defendants, refused to pay the amount to them, but agreed to pay it to the plaintiff or his security. Plaintiff agreed to receive the amount and hand it over to the defendants on their undertaking to indemnify him from or against any loss he might sustain by reason of any claim being made against him by Nawab Mahomed Askari in respect of the sum of Rs. 16,000, and upon their depositing with plaintiff an emerald, belonging to the first defendant, as security for the fulfilment of the indemnity. Accordingly a cheque for Rs. 16,000, drawn on the Hyderabad branch of the Bank of Bengal, was given to plaintiff by Nawab Mahomed Askari, and upon the emerald being deposited with the plaintiff in accordance with the above mentioned arrangement, the proceeds of the cheque were paid over to the defendants. Subsequently the defendants called upon the plaintiff to return the emerald to them, but plaintiff refused to do so. Differences having arisen between the parties, the same were, by an agreement dated the 18th March, 1893, referred to the sole arbitration of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, solicitor. The arbitrator made and published his award on the 20th March, 1893, whereby he determined that the defendants should execute, in favour of the plaintiff, a deed in terms of the writing annexed to the award, and that on execution thereof, the plaintiff should return the emerald to the defendants. The latter accepted the award and executed a deed as directed, and received back the emerald. About the end of 1893, Nawab Mahomed Askari filed a suit against the plaintiff in respect of the cheque for Rs. 16,000 in the suburban Court of Hyderabad. The plaintiff, through Messrs. Framjee and Moos gave due intimation of the filing of the suit to the defendants, and at their directions employed Messrs. Framjee and Moos to defend the suit and to assist and advise the plaintiff in defending it. The suit was dismissed by the court of first instance with cost. Nawab Mahomed Askari appealed, and the Appellate Court set asided the decree of the lower court, and passed judgment against the plaintiff for the principal amount of the claim with costs, but without interest. Plaintiff thereupon filed an appeal before the Full Bench of the Hyderabad High Court according to the practice of the said court, but the said court, with the majority of two judges against one, upheld the judgment of the lower Appellate Court, whose decree then became final. Defendants had full knowledge of the proceedings, and were from time to time apprised of all that was being done by the plaintiff; and they fully consented thereto. Plaintiff throughout the proceedings employed Messrs. Framjee and Moos as the solicitors nominated by the defendants, and acted throughout in accordance with their advice. The plaintiff had now been compelled to pay in respect of the decree a sum of Rs. 21,333, and for costs, and the bill of cost of Messrs. Framjee and Moos, the amount of which had not yet been finally settled. The defendants had, under the deed of 20th March, 1893, become liable to pay to the plaintiff a two-third share of the sum, which amounts, to Rs. 14,555 and the costs of Messrs. Framjee and Moos. Defendants had made a part payment of Rs. 720, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,835. Hence the present suit.

The first defendant, in his written statement, said that the arrangement with Nawab Mahomed Askari was come to through the plaintiff; and out of the Rs. 16,000 paid by the Nawab, only Rs. 10,000 were handed over to the defendants, the balance of Rs. 6,000 being retained by the plaintiff for his own trouble. The writing passed by the plaintiff to the Nawab was returned to him by the Nawab when the defendents had succeeded in tracing some of the stolen ornaments. The emerald referred to was detained by the plaintiff, not because it was given as security as alleged, but because the plaintiff wanted to purchase it himself. This defendant said that the agrement of 18th March and the deed of 20th March 1893 were executed by him without understanding their contents and without realising their purport. This defendent was not aware of the several proceedings in the Hyderabad Court, and was unable to say anything about them at present; but he believed that the plaintiff was colluding with Nawab Mahomed Askari, and did not defend the suit properly. The plaintiff also improperly destroyed the writing returned to him by the Nawab. Messrs. Framjee and Moos, acted as solicitors for the plaintiff; and this defendant never gave instructions to them in this matter. He denied his liability to pay the sum claimed and the costs of Messrs. Framjee and Moos. This suit had been brought without the knowledge and sanction of the plaintiff, and in order to bring a pressure to bear on this defendant to induce him to settle his disputes with Mr. Framjee and Nawab Mahomed Askari. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Davur having called witnesses for the plaintiff, including Mr. Framjee and Mr. Moos, solicitors, Mr. Starling submitted in his remarks to the Court that Mr. Davur had failed to make out his case.

His Lordship, during Mr. Davur's subsequent address, pointed out that no documentary evidence had been produced to show the alleged payments by the plaintiff. His Lordship asked counsel if he considered that was the way to prove his case.

Mr. Davur remarked that he had hastily instructed, but was prepared if a short adjournment was granted to call the plaintiff. As the case stood, he however thought he had made out the case in respect of the amounts claimed.

His Lordship enquired where the books and receipts dealing with the payments were.

Mr. Davur said at Hyderabad, and they could be brought to Bombay by Friday.

His Lordship, addressing Mr. Starling, said he proposed to take one of two courses: either to refer the matter to the Commissioner, or postpone the case. He did not intend to dispose of the case in the present unsatisfactory state.

Mr. Starling said the adjournment would involve calling further evidence.

His Lordship said of course Mr. Starling might do that.

Mr. Starling having said he preferred his Lordship to deal with the case, Mr. Justice Budroodin postponed it to Friday, informing Mr. Davur that he should not expect him to call evidence, but he must have the books and receipts before him.

MILITARY NEWS.

ERINPURA Irregular Force.—Captain F T C. Hughes to be Squadron Commander and Second-in-Command.

16th Bombay Infantry.—Major P. R. Legh to be Second-in-Command. Captain H. R. Mead, from the 17th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Commander and to remain seconded. Captain W S Jacob to be Wing Commander pro tem. Lieutenant F Bigg-Wither, from the 8th Bombay Infantry, to be Wing Officer.

1st Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant J Grattan, from the 2nd Sikhs, to be Wing Officer.

30th Punjab Infantry—2nd. Lieutenant J D Grant to be officiating Wing Officer.

32nd Punjab Pioneers.—2nd Lieutenant G P Gurdon to be officiating Wing Officer

33rd Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant R C B Yates to be officiating Wing Officer.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

PROBABLE PARSEE REPRESENTATIVES.

Now that the Presidency Match is within measureable distance, says the *Indian Sporting Times*, it will be of interest to our readers if we review the merits of the probable teams will that represent the rivals. The concensus of native opinion is that the Parsees this year, on paper, are not as strong as their opponents are likely to be, but calculations of this kind are worth nothing when the uncertainty of the game is taken into account.

A cry has been raised in the nativs press against the decadence of Parsee cricket, the causes of the alleged deterioration being, briefly, want of able leaders and Captains, like Dr. Pavri, who is in England; unity, and the need for new blood. It is not, however, possibe to replace wholesale those who have done duty for many years for the Parsees by new-comers of the same calibre, as there are very few first class colts to take the place of old players like Dr. Pavri.

The Patiala cracks have, we believe, intimated their intention of coming down to do battle for the Zoroastrians.

We will take the players in the order of merit.

Mistri is now considered one of the finest all-round cricketers in India, and is, perhaps, the only batsman who has made over 1,000 runs in six months, and as many centuries as any great cricketer at home, and this against the best bowling in the country. His finest innings (137) was made last year at Ganeshkhind in Mr. J. M. Framji Patel's team against Lord Sandhurst's eleven, which was almost a Presidency team. Mistry has made several centuries playing for that sporting Prince the Maharajah of Patiala, and side by side with the brilliant Ranjitsinghji, he has made 100, 140 and 250, and his average in the matches played by the Patiala team was even better than Ranji's, though, of course, we by no means mean to infer that he is a better player than the finished Rajput batsman. It must, however, be stated that Mistri has not come off so well on sticky wickets like Bombay and Poona as on the hard wickets of the North. Mistry's cutting is pretty to watch and his timing is correct. As a bowler his sensational performance against the Presidency, when with the assistance of Writer, he got the whole side out for twenty-three runs, will be green in the memory of cricketers and greener still in the minds of the Parsees, who thus scored a remarkable victory over the Presidency. In the field he is very nimble and can field anywhere with credit.

Billimoria, the famous colt, for whom the Parsees are indebted to the Schools Athletic Association, has made a name for himself against such great batsmen as Captain Poore, who is playing so well at Home just now, and others. In the memorable innings at Poona in which the Presidency were disposed of for 30 runs, it was Billimoria who took eight wickets for 11 runs. Since then he has fallen off as a bowler, but come on as a batsman, and his performances in Northern India and Patiala are only inferior to those of Ranjitaingji. Mistri, and Brockwell. He is a very reliable field His forward drive is a very effective stroke, and he can hit with vigour when well set.

B. D. Gagrat is a good old "has been," but still deserves his place for his batting and splendid fielding. Only last year he made a very good score on the Hindu Gymkhana ground, making 72 runs against first class bowling. He has made many centuries for the Parsees in past years.

D. D. Kanga is a brilliant all-round cricketer, and can keep wicket well. He is very sharp at making catches at the wicket, and can hold a fast ball on the leg side. This season he has played some very good innings, and he cannot be left out. He is man of great determination and pluck. He times a half-volley to leg beautifully.

D. E. Mody was the hero of the matches played against Lord Hawke by Parsees. He made top scores in both matches. In those encounters he fielded beautifully at cover point. He still bats well on occasions and if he gets into condition he may get back his old form.

D. Daruwalla is the Parsee stonewaller. He usually manages to stop a rot in the Parsee camp. He is a fair run-getter and fields in any position. He is still good enough to represent the Parsees if he keeps himself in good health.

D. N. Writer was once a terror as a bowler. He can still keep a good length, and in the absence of a really first class bowler may be tried. On his day he is very deadly. His peculiar low delivery with a leg break always puzzles batsmen. For a fast bowler he is very accurate. Poor field.

Colabawalla is the Parsee colt who did so well in the test match last week. He has recorded excellent averages during the past two years, and ought to have been tried before. We have no doubt the Parsees will this time give him his blue. He richly deserves it.

Mehta is a very good bowler, but tires soon, and in the absence of better bowling his inclusion in the team will not be considered injudicious. He is an excellent field. In the batting department he has come off well, playing for the Patiala team in Northern India, on one or two occasions. Very active in all his movements in the field.

Bulsara will probably be one of the fresh bloods playing. He bowls fast right hand. He has not much idea of bowling, but his pace is just the think that will beat those batsmen who are not quite first class. He fields exceptionally well in the country.

Driver is a steady man; he can bowl, field and bat well, and his bound to get his place in the team if the Selection Committee really mean to select. He bowls slow and has a leg break.

R. E. Mody is playing well this year. He was the greatest bowler the Parsees ever produced, but it will be remembered that he was "no balled."

Belgaumwalla is a good field and a run-getting bat. Machliwalla (the hero of Vernon's match), Kheraed Patel and Karaka are the others from whom the Parsee eleven will probably be made up.

A matter to which we would call attention is the fact that it has already been settled that a Parsee umpire will be invited to take the field.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN CALCUTTA.

THE Resolution on Police Administration in Calcutta for 1898 is mainly a mass of statistics relating to crime. There was an abnormal rise in the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences in the town of Calcutta from 52,866 in 1897 to 65,058. This, however, was entirely due to the enormous increase in the application for summonses under the Municipal Act, which rose from 17,617 to 33,105. No less than 20,106 of these applications related to failure to take out licenses for professions, callings, or trades, and 3,252 to similar failure in regard to carriages and animals. The official explanation is that the increase is due to a large number of people having left Calcutta or changed their shops during the plague scare. But the Lieutenant-Governor says from inquiries made at the time he is greatly disappointed to find the main cause was nothing less than the laxity of the Municipal subordinates. They neither insisted on the punctul taking out of licenses nor applied for summonses against defaulters in due time with the result that the Magistrates' courts were swamped with 14,416 applications in June 1898. After much delay a system was introduced, which ought to have been adopted long before, for ensuring that neglect to take out licenses shall have reasonably prompt notice and action. The Government, however, strongly objects to the criminal courts being used as the ordinary method of recovering taxes, and provisions have been introduced into the new Municipal Bill for the recovery of these arrears of taxes which it is hoped will very greatly reduce the necessity for proceeding against defaulters, and prevent the recurrence of a state of affairs which, Sir John Woodburn remarks, justly excited very strong comment. The incident is a very good sample of the state of muddle and laxity which has prevailed in Calcutta under the old regime. It is remarked that the necessity for a body of armed police was again felt during the plague scare, and the military and reserve police brought into the town at that period proved of great assistance to the Commissioner of Police in preserving order. During the year previous convictions against 164 old offenders whose antecedents were unknown were proved—by means of anthropometry in the case of 27, and by finger-prints in the other cases. On his return to Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to consider the desirability of appointing a third Stipendiary Magistrate, representations from public bodies having been made as to the necessity of such an appointment.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOLF AND GOLFERS.

THE first half of the great match between Vardon and Park is over, and it cannot be said that the Scotsman has improved his chance of ultimate success. Even his most ardent admirers realised the fact that it was essential that he should obtain a lead over North Berwick in order to stand any decided chance of beating Vardon in the final stages of the game over Ganton, and it is difficult to see on the form shown last week how Park is to pull back the useful lead his opponent now holds. Of course, golf is a peculiar game, in which the unexpected often happens, but it happens less frequently when Vardon is in the field than with any other living player, and, what with his knowledge of the putting greens at Ganton, on which, I am told, his execution is particularly deadly, it is probable that the North Berwick man will not show the marked superiority in this department of the game, that he undoubtedly did on Thursday last. I know that many look upon the match as good as over. Park is a determined player, however, and he may make a better fight than many people imagine; but if Vardon is putting as he is in the habit of doing at Ganton there appears only one likely conclusion to the match.

Vardon's play last Thursday hardly appears to have been quite up to the standard he had been exhibiting in previous practice over the green. It is said that the course as played on Thursday last was probably some two or three strokes easier than the recognised medal course at North Berwick. Judging by the reports of the play at individual holes, it certainly would appear that the tees at several of the holes were somewhat short of the length one is accustomed to see them on important occasions. For instance, both players had recourse to iron clubs from the first tee in order to keep short of the road, whilst to the third hole the tee shots of both players were in close proximity to the wall, and the approaches were played with iron clubs. As the players reached the "Redan" green with iron clubs it would appear that the wind was not a great factor either on the outward or the homeward half of the round. On the days previous to the contest Vardon had been encompassing the course regularly in 76 to 79, whilst on the Thursday his totals were slightly above these figures. Of course, it is a very different matter playing an ordinary practice round without anything at stake to performing before a large and excited crowd in an important match. Taking this into consideration, the golf on both sides must have been very good indeed.

The general run of the play appears to have been very much what those who are thoroughly conversant with the style of play of the two men generally anticipated. Vardon had an advantage from the tee, which he followed up by playing the sounder game through the green, only to find himself hopelessly behind when close to the hole. It was apparently one of Park's typical games, as he was occasionally wild from the tee, and loose through the green, but he atoned for these defects by extraordinary brilliance on the greens. As one spectator remarked to me, "Park's holing-out was cruel." Not that he consistently holed out from long distances. In this respect he apparently had rather hard lines, as several long putts which appeared likely to find the bottom of the hole remained on the brink. Rather was it that he displayed unvarying accuracy when he was called upon to hole out from distances of three feet to three yards. Park has this habit, however, and the more important the encounter the more telling and accurate does his work on the green become. This deadly work must certainly be somewhat demoralising to an opponent, and Vardon could readily be excused in missing one or two putts which under ordinary circumstances he could be relied upon to hole out.

Judging from the Press reports of the match one would be led to the conclusion that Vardon's work on the greens was very much below his usual standard. Of course the great point is—What is Vardon's standard of putting? That he cannot be a bad putter is proved by his wonderful success during the past two years, as, even admitting the wonderfully uniform merit of his play from the tee and through the green, he could hardly have reached the pinnacle of fame he has at present attained without maintaining a certain degree of accuracy near the holes. That he can putt brilliantly Lancashire golfers witnessed in that marvellous score of 71 at St. Annes last autumn, but that was an exceptional performance, which cannot be taken as a criterion. It was one of those days when everything came off for him, and every golfer knows what that means. Naturally the spectators are apt to compare his work on the greens with that of Park, which is hardly fair, as the North Berwick man was in exceptionally fine putting form, even for him. Vardon is credited with missing several putts varying from two to four feet. This, I hear, is scarcely correct, as the majority of those putts were nearer six or seven feet than three.

"Point Garry in," probably the most tricky hole on any links on the face of the earth, appears to have thoroughly upheld its reputation last week, and was fruitful of surprises. In the first round Park found the shore with his approach, and as Vardon was nicely on the green in the like, it appeared more than likely that he would increase his lead to two, particularly as Park had recourse to a left-handed club to regain the green. He succeeded in his effort, and met with probably more than a due reward, as Vardon was completely at sea on this tricky green, and actually required four to hole out, and in consequence lost the end. In the second round it was Vardon's turn to overrun the green and find the shore, notwithstanding which he succeeded in obtaining a half in six.

The executive of the Scarborough Club anticipate a large influx of golfers to witness the concluding stage of the match over Ganton, and elaborate preparations have been made to meet their requirements. It is hardly probable that the crowd will reach the dimensions of that which witnessed the play at North Berwick, but it will probably have to be estimated by thousands.

American golfers must feel peculiarly gratified with the result of the amateur championship which has just concluded at Lake Forest, Illinois, as victory has at last rested with a golfer who not only was born and bred in the States, but in addition to this has also learned the game on the links of his mother country. The fortunate individual who has at last succeeded in breaking the cycle of successes to the credit of Scottish golfers is Mr. Herbert Harriman, of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, and as showing that his success was not in any way due to luck it may be mentioned that in addition to defeating the holder of the title, Mr. Findlay Douglas, in the final round he also accounted for Mr. C. B. Macdonald, the champion of 1895, in the penultimate round by the substantial margin of 6 up and 5 to play.

The younger generation of Yankee golfers have been coming on in leaps and bounds during the past two or three years, and the fact that just previous to the championship Mr. Douglas had had to bow the knee in open competitions to several of the younger generation of American-born players gave high hopes that at the amateur championship which has just concluded the home-made product would succeed in holding its own against the importations from over the water. The success of Mr. Harriman has certainly ratified these hopes, and undoubtedly given and added interest to future competitions. I think we may now anticipate some of our American golfing cousins making a journey over to Sandwich next year and tackling the Britisher on his own ground.

It is distinctly hard lines to succeed in equalling the amateur record of a links and then not prove successful in the competition. Such a fate befell Mr. J. R. Gairdner last week at Richmond in connection with the competition for the monthly medal, as notwithstanding a fine actual score of 73

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	7,000	9,000	2,000
,,Exports to G. Kingdom	4,000	10,000	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	11,000	10,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	82,62,000	84,81,000	66,62,000
,, ,, to G. K. ,,	33,64,000	47,,0,000	29,98,000
,, to Continent ,,	34,38,000	53,10,000	28,43,000
,, Stock in the Ports	4,03,000	2,80,000	1,10,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 21st instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	23,30,000	.....	15,33,690
,, ,, of Surats	1,0,000	....	1,53,2,0
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	10,97,000	9,48,000	7,73,770
,, London	7,000		5,500
American afloat	20,000	2,,000	12,770
East Indian ,,	6,000	10,000	7,300
Total	11,30,000	.....	7,99,340
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 12-32d.	3 15-32d.	4 1-4d.
,, Good Bhowaugger	2 24-32d.	3 1-4d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	5-8d.	7-32d.	11-16d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Dec.	Rs.	5 81,053
,, ,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	2,70,491
Other ,, ,,		,,	6,45,988
Government Securities	Dec.	,,	19,882
Other authorised ,,		,,	23,144
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,40,027
Bills Discounted and Purchased		,,	2,87,516
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	,,	35,997
Cash	Inc.	,,	2,32,434

There was an increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week of 2 1-4 lakhs, at 213 1-2 lakhs From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of 5 3-4 lakhs; but at the Branches there was an increase of 2 3-4 lakhs, and in Private Deposits there was an increment of 6 1-2 lakhs. Loans were some 2 1-2 lakhs more, and Bills Discounted and Purchased 2 3-4 lakhs. The Balances with other Banks were 1-4 lakh lower.

COTTON.—The tone of the market has been strong to-day. No purchases were reported on account of shippers; but the Mills bought 200 bales Burhanpore at Rs. 141 to Rs. 145, 100 Broach at Rs. 165, 200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 140, 100 Bhagulkhote at Rs. 132 1-2, 100 Bassein Ginned at Rs. 137, 300 Barsi at Rs. 147, 300 Komtha at Rs. 147, 400 Oomrawattee at Rs. 144. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, the enhanced price of Rs 173 was quoted; for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 141; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, Rs 149.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market for the former is firmer, a small business passing at an advance in prices of 2 ans. per cwt.; while in that for the latter the feeling is strong, and prices are 1 an. higher.

The telegraphic reports from the distrits to hand this morning showed that the want of rain is being more and more felt. The Cotton sowing has not been begun at Wadhwan on account of the absence of rain, and the other crops are suffering; the want of rain is causing anxiety at Wadhwan, as also at Dhulia, Broach, Bhownagar, Sholapur, and Hubli.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	815	bales.
Wheat	8,553	cwts.
Linseed	2,102	,,
Rapeseed	3,879	,,
Poppyseed	1,205	,,
Castorseed	1,534	,,
Rice	3,988	,,

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing doing in this market to speak of; business is practically at a standstill, and is not likely to improve until there is some more rain.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little doing, and rates maintained their opening level to the close:—

Bank Bills on Demand 1s. 3 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..... 1s. 3 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d. ,,
Francs ..... 170 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is quiet but steady at 100 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 100 9-16 for the Settlement, and 94 1-4 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are dull. Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 7 1-2 higher.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th July, as compared with the statement of 22nd July:—

LIABILITIES.	July 22. Rs.	July 29. Rs.
Capital	10,00,000	100,00 000
Reserve Funds	76,,0,000	76,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,76,315	45,95,237
Do. do. at Branches	21,91,874	23,76,365
Other Deposits	381,02,551	393,48,949
Post Bills	8,858	8,858
Credits, undrawn	18,43,038	22,38,238
Rs.	636,36,676	663,67,327
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	102 46 821	102 25,912
Other authorised Securities	32 67,012	32,14,945
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	58,27,832	58,76,656
Loans do. do.	191,9 ,983	193,41,010
Bills Discounted and purchased	55,01 672	57,85,588
Dead Stock	4,22,745	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery	21,382	20,355
Pensions	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,31,939	97,842
Cash	211,16,807	213,49,241
Rs.	636,36,676	663,67,327

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	105 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	671-8
Bar Silver	27 11-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here this morning.

MARSEILLES, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, which left Bombay on the 15th instant, arrived here to-day.

The N. Y. K. chartered steamer Feronia arrived at Kobe on the 29th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, week ending, 22nd July, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,42,925	2,69,025	6,169	4,18,119
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	—	—	—	4,19,720
Decrease				Rs. 1,601

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd July 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	13,709	31,032	12,627	...	21,708	—
Parcels, &c.	53,2 7	52,498	729	...	3,942	—
Goods	6,284	5,059	1,225	—	2,239	—
Other earnings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	1,01,220	88,639	14,581	—	...	...
Aggregate	3,37,092	3,05,173	...	—	23,029	—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LYNN-PEREIRA—July 31, at 7-30 p.m., at St George's Hospital, John Lynn-Pereira, aged 70 years, Reporter, "Advocate of India," after a lingering illness patiently borne. The funeral will leave his son's residence, G I P Ry Staff Quarters, Parel, at 4 p.m., this (Tuesday) evening. Arrive at Sewri Cemetery at 5 p.m. (Bombay time). Friends please accept this intimation.

NASIK.

BIRTH.

DAVIES—July 23, at Nasik, the wife of Digby Willoughby Davies, Bo. Dist. Police, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1899.

"CRIMINAL Case No. 10 of 1897-98" which occupied a Court of Justice in the Mofussil off and on some eighteen months, was never reported. Nor were the papers called for by the Bombay High Court. It is only now more than six months after it was finally disposed of that the papers have been laid on the Editor's table. Nevertheless, it was a case of considerable interest, shedding a curious light on the bye-ways of justice. The prosecution was nominally instituted by the State of Radanpur; the pursued, to adopt a felicitous Scottish law term, being Mr. Harilal Jagjiwan Buch, ex-Karbari and member of the Council of Administration of that State under the will of the late Nawab. There was of course a lady in the case, the Dowager Maharani of Radanpur, the Rajput consort of the Nawab, who died on the 19th December 1895. Mr. Buch had formerly been in the service of the State, and had done good service in revising the land assesment and putting the finances is order. That work, which occupied two years, being accomplished, he left Radanpur and took service in the Marwar State, where he held a good position. It would have been well for him if he had remained there. But the Nawab of Radanpur, finding his health precarious, and having lost confidence in his Dewan, Bava Miya, appealed to Mr. Buch to return to his service as Revenue Officer. The Nawab sent him to inform Colonel Jackson, the Political Superintendent of Palunpur, of his disire to get rid of the Dewan, whose administration left much to be desired, while his accounts with the State treasury were not satisfactorily adjusted. Colonel Jackson, who favoured Bawa Miya, endeavoured to avert the dismissal. The Nawab insisted, and a new Dewan was appointed. There can be little doubt that Buch was credited by the ex-Dewan with his downfall, and that the impression was shared by the Political Agent. A little later the Nawab made a will constituting a Council of Regency consisting of the Maharani, mother of the Heir-Apparent, Mr Ardasir, the new Dewan, the Revenue Officer, and another official. A week later heart disease suddenly carried off the Nawab. The first act of the members of the Council was to place seals on the doors of the treasury. On the 21st December, Lieutenant Beale, Assistant Political Officer, arrived, in company with Mr. Harilal Thakar, an Agency Officer who had hoped to become Dewan. Mr. Beale said that there must be a search of the Rani's Palace as she had carried away treasure and that Bawa Miya had spoken to Colonel Jackson about it. The imputation being resented, and the search objected to, the young Political officer asked that the State treasury should be opened to get certain articles for the coronation ceremony the next day. When the treasury was opened, he saw to his surprise that floors and cases were covered with layers of dust and no marks whatever of its having been recently entered. The next day he insisted on charge of everything being handed over to him; which was done under protest. Word was sent to the Rani to send her jewels, so that their existence might be verified. The messenger stated that it was a new formality; but the jewels were not restored.

On that day, the 22nd December, Colonel Jackson was in Bombay to consult as to the course that was to be taken in regard to the will and the Council of Regency. He was instructed to recognise the Council and make no change for the time being. That decision was wired to Mr. Beale, and was delivered next day. The Council had been sent about their business the preceding day. What was to be done? This: send a telegram to Bombay stating that treasure to an unknown amount had been removed, but that some lakhs' worth had been recovered. The Rani's jewels were part of the recovered treasure. Half notes for Rs. 93,000 drawn from the Bank of Bombay on a cheque signed by the Nawab a day or two before his death to repay the Maharani certain advances was also part of it. The Government throughout this business showed a desire to act fairly and considerately; but it was strangely remiss in seeing its orders punctually carried out. The telegram from Mr. Beale appears to have been allowed to cancel, as it were automatically, the instruction to Colonel Jackson to act with the Council of Regency. Had inquiry been made, it would have been found that during the five years the Rani had advanced the State from one to two lakhs at five per cent. interest, and had been repaid. She had received gifts from the Nawab's private purse and was possessed of villages yielding Rs. 17,000 a year. The strictest overhauling of the accounts did not show any defalcations, nor was anything missing from the treasuries. All was in order except perhaps the Rs. 50,000 claimed as due to the State by the ex-Dewan. No misgiving ever crossed the minds of the Agency that the information given by Bawa Miya might be misleading. The Rani was deprived not only of her jewels and the money in her possession, but of her wearing apparel. The Palace guard was removed and she was refused the use of the Zenana carriage and horses. Every humiliation was put upon her. The Palace was searched again and again to recover the State property. She was openly accused of theft. No time was wasted in ascertaining whether State property had been stolen. That was taken for granted. Buch was ordered to leave Radanpur, and he went to reside at Ahmedabad. Major Lyde became Administrator in April 1896.

A year later a grand search of the Palace—from which the Rani and her two daughters had been turned out—brought to light over a lakh which had been hidden away. The Rani's person was searched; her villages were resumed; she was deprived of all her income. She was in no position to contest in the law courts the seizure of her effects, or seek to establish the validity of her husband's will. Mr. Buch was, however, at Ahmedabad, and Major Lyde was informed by the Rani herself that she had sent Buch Rs. 30,000. He wired at once to the City Magistrate stating that he had evidence to prove that Buch had received the money knowing it to be stolen and requesting that his house should be searched. The search was made, and certain papers seized, which the City Magistrate refused to allow an agent sent by the Major to examine on the ground that they had no reference to the money said to be dishonestly received. Major Lyde wrote to his superior at Palunpur, saying that "the objection was a mere quabble, though it might be good in law," and he suggested that Colonel Jackson should demand Buch's extradition on a charge of theft, as there was sufficient *prima facie* proof if there were no rebutting evidence! Colonel Jackson asked for "the grounds and the evidence which go to prove the offence of theft of the Nawab Saheb's money, and a list in detail of the articles alleged to have been stolen;" and that Major Lyde could not supply, for the best of reasons, but he sent papers and presumptions which Colonel Jackson pronounced vague and inconclusive. The gallant Major returned to the charge, and succeeded in inducing Colonel Jackson to issue a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Buch and his trial at Radanpur on the evidence which he had himself pronounced vague and insufficient. What followed is another and by no means edifying story.

MAJOR RONALD ROSS, who first propounded the mosquito theory of malaria, recently delivered a lecture on "the possibility of extirpating malaria from certain localities by a new method." He holds that the existence of the definitive host of the mosquito is absolutely necessary to the existence of the parasite itself, and consequently to that of the disease; and that as the parasites of malaria reach maturity in certain species of mosquito, if those species perish, the parasite of malaria must perish with them. According to his observations in India the mosquitos here chiefly belong to the genus Culex and the genus Anopheles, and while the former are indigenous to towns and cities, the latter are rarely found but in the rural parts of the country. All his experiments to cultivate human malaria with species of Culex failed, and of the five kinds of Anopheles tried, the experiments were successful in three cases. Other scientists in Italy have also succeeded in cultuating the germs of human malaria in mosquitos of the genus Anopheles, and upon the weight of evidence this species, it is certain, can carry malaria. The genus Culex breed chiefly in artificial collections of water and abound in proximity to man, that is, in towns and houses. As malaria is notoriously rather a disease of the open country, and even in uninhabited country, these conditions coincide better with the habits of genus Anopheles. Again, malaria is connected with rainfall, just as Anopheles appear to be; while Culex depend for their existence on artificial irrigation, drains and wells. From these facts Major Ross states that malaria is caused by mosquitos which have a distribution similar to that of the disease whose haunts are also comparatively rare and isolated. The practibility of eradicating malaria in a locality by the extirmination of the dangerous mosquitos in it depends upon whether they breed in spots sufficiently isolated and rare to be dealt with by public measures of repression. To this question the lecturer admitted we could give no definite answer owing to insufficiency of knowledge. The mischief wrought by malaria in warm countries is great, and if by obliterating pools which breed these dangerous mosquitos its presence can be removed, or even its virulence can be mitigated, a great blessing to humanity will be accomplished. At any rate, it is worth while to make the experiment, and try to ascertain by accurate observation whether the disease can be exterminated.

THE sanitary condition of the Punjab is dealt with in an exhaustive report for the year 1898, and on the whole is satisfactory. The prevailing health compares favourably with that in 1897, and there has only to be recorded 33 deaths from cholera, while small-pox was much less prevalent. There was also less fever, though the mortality from this cause was as usual very severe. Dera Ismail Khan has kept up its unenviable reputation of being the most unhealthy district in the Province. A peculiarity in the report is the fact that in some localities where works of drainage have been carried out and an improved water-supply has been provided for the purpose of lessening the mortality from cholera, small pox, fevers and dysentery, yet in those towns the cases of these identical diseases have become more abundant. Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Murree, Jullunder, and Peshawar are among the towns, but it should be mentioned that the towns which have improved by reason of these beneficient improvements are more numerous than those which have disappointed expectations. Water-supply works require expert management, and to entrust their control to a man who knows nothing of hydraulics and less about the delicate working of a filter bed is to court disaster, however skilfully and economically the pumping engines may be managed. Again, drainage may be at fault where a greatly increased quantity of water is brought into a town before adequate means to remove it have been provided. It is at all events desirable to investigate and either confirm or dispel any suspicion which figures may suggest that large measures of drainage and water-supply have not achieved all that was expected of them. The replies of District Officers on the subject of rewards to village communities for zeal in sanitation indicate some misapprehension of the suggestion put forward by the Punjab Government. From several districts reports have been received which show that the distinction between rewards to headmen and other prominent individuals and rewards to whole village communities has not been appreciated. Sir Mackworth Young does not doubt that there are many instances in which rewards to prominent individuals are more likely to stimulate activity than any concession to the community as a whole, but he thinks the other experiment—rewarding entire village communities—should also have a trial in each division during the current or the coming year.

THE report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties, to which we referred yesterday, further shows that the dutiable production of the cotton mills in Bombay during the first four months of the year 1898-99 exceeded by a considerable figure the production of the corresponding periods of the two previous years by forty-three lakhs of pounds. Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the author of the report, says that two facts combined to produce this result, the one being that free stocks rapidly diminished, and that in order to meet the demands of the merchants, mills have been forced to issue larger quantities of dutiable goods, and the other that the outbreak of plague at the close of 1897 commenced at a later date than the outbreak at the close of 1896. The experience of past years has been that plague leaves its mark on the production returns of the monsoon months which even in the best years are the least productive out of the twelve. But months in which but little plague prevailed the mills turned out large quantities of material again. Do what they would, however, the total production fell short of normal by over 77 lakhs of pounds, though we have considerable cause for satisfaction when we remember that in the previous year the deficiency was over 144 lakhs. So long, however, as plague continues to recur in epidemic form, as Mr. Edwardes truly remarks, the total production must fall below normal, though "it is unlikely that it will ever fall again to the low figure which obtained during 1897, inasmuch as familiarity with the disease would appear to engender in the minds of both mill-operative and buyer certain contempt for it, leading them to question the absolute necessity of flight from the city and ultimately, in many cases, to remain and trust to chance for protection." A very near estimate was made by the Revenue Department when it set down eleven lakhs of rupees as the probable income, the amount collected only failing short of that counted upon by half-a-lakh. When Bombay city fell short the mofussil came to the fore, and thus the deficiency was reduced. The market has been so unstable that it has been deemed desirable still further to postpone the consideration of the question of revising the existing tariff. During the year it is worthy of remark that the imposition of an excise duty upon cloth manufactured in the Baroda state has been effected and the ground of complaint by the Ahmedabad mill owners has been removed.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor will arrive in Bombay from Poona, this evening, at 5 o'clock. The arrival will be private.

WE understand that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab pays a flying visit to Kashmir via Baramulla this autumn.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's steamer Shannon with the outward mails of the 21st instant, left Aden on Sunday, at 8 p.m., and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

MR. JUSTICE CHATTERJI, Punjab Chief Court, will be appointed additional member of Council in August in connection with the Civil Appeal Bill.

MAJOR-GENERAL EDMUND TYRWHITT, whose death is also announced, was a Bengal Army veteran who saw much service in the Gwalior and Punjab campaigns and in the Mutiny.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 8th July 1899 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1898 of 115,288 maunds and Rs. 51,656 in the earnings.

RUMOURS to the contrary notwithstanding, the question of a successor to Mr. Clinton Dawkins as Finance Member is at present a matter of pure conjecture, though of course it would be as easy, as it would be unprofitable, to mention the names of several certain candidates for the post. The chances are that nothing will be settled until October at earliest.

APROPOS of the acquisition of Nushki, we believe the late Sir J. Browne once went to Simla expressly to try to persuade Government to make the railway, via Nushki to Chaman in lieu of tunnelling through the Khojak. That route would have had easy gradients, but would have been 60 miles longer than the present line. A telegraph line has been surveyed from Quetta to Nushki, but not a railway line.

THERE has been an outbreak of cholera in the village of Jhanda in the Amritsar district and at Chanauwal in the Ludhiana district. The disease has also appeared some twenty miles from Simla at a place called Banjan, where some 12 deaths have taken place. Mr. E. S. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon, attached to the Ripon Hospital, Simla, has been deputed to the village with a view to affording medical aid and investigating the cause of the outbreak.

THE complete Indian Trophy for the Paris Exhibition which will occupy the Oriental Pavillion in the World's Fair of 1900 is to be set up in Calcutta for His Excellency the Viceroy to see prior to its despatch, also to allow the different Native States' exhibits to be correctly catalogued. The contract for the carpets to adorn the panels of the Pavillion has been given to Messrs. Dauvergne and Company of Srinagar, who are sending twenty-five "chefs d'oeuvres," designed from old Persian carpets, many of which are contained in the famous Rothschild and Vienna collections.

WRITES the "Pioneer":—Servants, Mohurrirs, Clerks and even Deputy Magistrates have ever the deepest faith in a word of recommendation from one in authority, but the following from the "Ambika Bazar Patrika" of the 24th July apparently attributes higher powers to the word of a Lieutenant-Governor than even an Archbishop would claim. "Of course Sir J. Woodburn prays to God for the welfare of his people. He is emphatically a good man, and it is not likely that he goes to bed any day without calling upon the Merciful Father to protect the millions whom He had graciously placed in his charge. Just at this moment the special prayers of the Governor are urgently required for the protection of the people from a dire calamity that is threatening them. The incessant rains are destroying the *aus* crop, and rendering the transplantation of the *aman* impossible. As they have to live from hand to mouth the failure of a single paddy crop means starvation to millions. We have no desire to create unnecessary alarm, but the Government ought to be on the alert." Let us hope that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will at once take the necessary steps to put a stop to this incessant rain.

THE infected area in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts being now free from plague, orders have issued for the withdrawal of the plague inspection camps at the Ludhiana and Bias stations on the North-Western Railway and other precautionary arrangements which were in force on the railway line between these two stations. The second phase of the epidemic in the Punjab being thus closed, it may be interesting to note that the disease was first detected at the village of Khatkhas Kalan in the Jullundur district in the month of October 1897, whither it had been brought by a man who has returned from a pilgrimage to Hardwar in the month of April preceding. The disease, which had thus lain dormant for a considerable time, grew in intensity during the autumn and winter months and gradually subsided as the hot weather of 1898 advanced. By the end of September it had attacked 86 villages with an aggregate population of 91,892. There were altogether 3,409 seizures with 2,103 deaths. It was hoped towards the end of the autumn that the plague might be disappearing, but a sporadic case or two kept the flame afire, and as the cold weather of 1898 came on the disease again broke out. In this second phase of its existence it has attacked 27 villages with an aggregate population of 102,668. The number of seizures has been 357, with 207 deaths. It will thus be seen that the second attack was less severe than the first. Should the disease re-appear in the coming winter, as its past history in this Province and procedure elsewhere makes not at all unlikely, it will find all hands on the alert ready to fight the battle over again. Meanwhile an observation agency is being maintained on the spot ready to meet any emergency.

THE hearing of rather a curious suit was commenced before the Hon. Mr Justice B. Tyabjee at the High Court yesterday, in which a Nawab Mahomed Kadalkha, a nobleman of Hyderbad sued Chandulal Khoo haljee and Cassum Noormahomed residents of Bombay, to recover a sum of Rs. 13,836, and a two-third share of the bill of costs of Messrs. Framjee and Moos, solicitors, when determined, with interest and costs, being the amounts payable by the defendants to the plaintiff under a deed of indemnity dated 20th March 1893. The plaintiff stated that in April 1891, the defendants entered into an arrangement with Navab Mehomed Askari, of Hyderabad, to discover certain ornaments which had been stolen from his house several days previously on condition of Nawab Mahomed Askari paying to them a sum of Rs. 16,000. The latter agreed to pay the amount, not to the defendants, but to the plaintiff on his security. A cheque for Rs. 16,000, drawn on the Hyderabad branch of the Bank of Bengal, was given to plaintiff by Nawab Mahomed Askari; and the plaintiff made over the proceeds of the cheque to the defendants on their executing an indemnity bond and upon their depositing with him an emerald, belonging to the first defendant as security for the fulfilment of the indemnity. Defendants subsequently called upon the plaintiff to return to them the emerald, which he refused to do; and the differences, which arose between them, were referred to the arbitration of Mr. Framjee Dorabjee, a solicitor. According to an award made by the latter, plaintiff returned the emerald to the defendants, who executed in plaintiff's favour a writing in terms of a deed annexed to the award. Nawab Mahomed Askari filed a suit in the Hyderabad Court and obtained a judgment against the plaintiff for the amount of claim with costs. Plaintiff had to pay in all a sum of Rs. 21,833 under the decree and proceedings connected with appeals from it; and he now claimed to recover from defendants Rs. 13,836 under the deed of indemnity. The second defendant did not appear, but it was alleged for the first that the plaintiff was colluding with Nawab Mahomed Askari, did not defend the suit in the Hyderabad Court properly, improperly destroyed the writing returned to him by the Nawab when the defendants had succeeded in tracing some of the stolen ornaments, &c; and asked that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

THE German Emperor has made a declaration which is interpreted as meaning that he intends to persist in promoting legislation for the severe punishment of those who try to prevent other people from working. He speaks of his determination to follow what he thinks the right path and to defy all opposition.

ACCORDING to recent experiments by Professor W. O. Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, U. S., alcohol is not a poison, but a food like sugar, starch, or fat. It is oxidised in the stomach and yields energy like sugar. In fact, it serves as fuel to the system. At the same time, the conclusions he arrives at are not to be considered as favouring the use of alcohol.

THE Madrid correspondent of the "Standard" says the Supreme Court of Military and Naval Appeals has ruled that there are no grounds for sending before a court-martial Admiral Cervera and the other officers of the Spanish fleet which was destroyed near Santiago in 1898, except Admiral Paredes and Captain Diaz Moreu, who were on board the cruiser Colon, both of whom will be tried in August.

AN agreement was signed in Cairo on July 10 by Lord Cromer and Boutros Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, abrogating those provisions of the agreement of Jan. 19, whereby the town of Suakin in excepted from the general regime established by the said agreement for the future administration of the Soudan. Consequently the mixed Courts will no longer have jurisdiction at Suakin.

A TELEGRAM from Cettinje says there is no foundation for the reports lately circulated that the marriage of the Crown Prince Danilo and the Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz had been postponed on account of a malady from which the Prince was alleged to be suffering. His Highness has no illness, and still less is there any question of an operation. The Prince's health is excellent, and the marriage is fixed to take place on July 27.

DR. C.D. WRIGHT, the author of the first volume of the "American Citizen Series," which Messrs. Longmans and Co., have been publishing in England, is also the author of a most important work on the industrial evolution of the United States. As Commissioner of Labour, he has issued from his office in Washington a series of reports, which, for their variety and their social significance, are unsurpassed. His present volume, a sketch of "Practical Sociology," is an introduction to the series. Though written with especial reference to America each book will take note of the corresponding facts in other countries. The decision to deal with each subject separately and consecutively is a wise one. The Series is under the general editorship of Dr. Hart, of Harvard University. Its origination is a new testimony to the fact that in no country are the problems of society the subject of such general and deep interest as in the United States.

A CURIOUS scene at the death-bed of the ex-Italian Ambassador Ressman is, if not an invention, a very curious symptom of the atmosphere in Paris. The ex-Ambassador was hardly dead when three "unknown men" entered his room and made off with his papers. According to the "Daily News" correspondent:—The three "unknown men" included a French police commissary and two secretaries of the Italian Embassy. The reason for their haste in removing Signor Ressman's correspondence was the fear lest into the late diplomat's papers forged letters should be slipped supplying the missing evidence of Dreyfus's guilt. The day before this visit the "Patrie" and another Nationalist paper stated that M. Mathieu Dreyfus was an intimate friend of the late Signor Ressman. This was false, and probably the statement was made to prepare the public for the discovery of a Mathieu Dreyfus correspondence in the late Ambassador's papers. These papers have been sealed up in the presence of the French and Italian authorities. The "unknown men," like the veiled ladies, are thoroughly in keeping with this transpontine affair.

SOME advanced Republican Deputies have laid upon the table of Congress two Projects of Law, with a view to ask Parliament to put into force again the Statutes voted in 1869 by the first Cortes of the Revolution, to expel the Jesuits and all the Religious Orders of both sexes that have been re-established in Spain since the famous law passed in 1837. The proposals, the "Standard" correspondent at Madrid says, have caused a sensation and much displeasure in the governing classes, especially because under the rules of the House Bureaux or Sections have authorised discussion of projects unpleasant for the Monarchical Parties. The advanced Republicans desired to be in touch with the mobs of the great towns, which, in the recent riots made demonstrations against the Jesuit Colleges and Monastic Orders; but by so doing they have strengthened the hands of the Cabinet, several of whose members are well-known Ultramontanes. Not only the Government, but Senor Sagasta and the Liberals will combat both Projects of Law; but the Carlists will make capital out of this incident, by way of showing that parliamentary and constitutional Governments do not sufficiently protect religion.

DESCRIBING the habits of Leo XIII., the "Domenica del Corriere," of Milan, says that he is so desirous of being considered still robust that, though he always makes use of a thick stick while walking, he no sooner observes some stranger approaching than he swings his stick from hand to hand, scarcely using it. He has excellent sight and can read without glasses. He is quite delighted when he has shown that he can support all the fatigue of religious functions, official visits, and the not light weight of pontifical robes during some ceremony. He is rather careless of his health during his restless nights. When he is seized with a poetical inspiration he rises from his bed and, without waking his faithful attendant, Pio Centra, who sleeps in the anteroom, goes to his desk and writes down a Latin distich by the light of the night-lamp, and will sometimes linger to compose more verses. In this way he has frequently taken one of those colds that have been reported as real illnesses. Formerly the Pope would not hear of other means of warming his apartments than the old-fashioned brazier, but lately he has yielded to the remonstrances of his physicians,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUESTION OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

LONDON, JULY 31.

It is understood that Great Britain and other States will probably sign the Arbitration Convention adopted by the Peace Conference after the revised text has been duly examined.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

JULY 30.

Reuter, telegraphing from Peking, says it is semi-officially stated that, although there is no question of an alliance, the visits of the Japanese fleet to China and of the Chinese envoys to Japan are due to a mutual desire for closer relations.

THE NEW PHASE OF THE TRANSVAAL QUESTION.

JULY 31.

According to latest reports it appears that the Transvaal is likely to reject the proposal for a joint enquiry, if restricted to the consideration of the new franchise concessions, which are regarded as pertaining to the internal affairs of the country.

JULY 30.

The English organs in South Africa regard the proposed enquiry by a joint committee as being conducive to a settlement of affairs in the Transvaal, but regret the delay involved thereby.

ITALY WILL COMPEL THE COMPLIANCE OF CHINA.

JULY 31.

The Italian cruisers Vesuvio and Carlo Alberto will sail for China shortly.

The journal "Tribuna" states that the Government intends to secure a settlement of the question at issue with China, and will present their demands at an opportune moment, and will obtain compliance therewith, whatever China's attitude may be.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Shannon, with mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Australia for Colombo and Australia, the same time.

THE CURRENCY DESPATCH.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

A telegraphic summary of the Secretary of State's Currency Despatch has reached the Government of India, and the official resume will probably issue to-night. I understand it does not make any change in the proposals already wired to you of the Currency Commission regarding terms on which Gold will be made available for foreign remittance, and that the date on which the necessary legislation will be introduced in India has yet to be fixed.

The despatch (vide Reuter) regarding the question of separation of the Judicial and Executive functions has not yet arrived.

LATER.

The following Press communique was issued to-day:—The Despatch to the Government of India now on its way out, which the Secretary of State has laid before the Parliament, on the report of the Indian Currency Committee is to the following effect:—Her Majesty's Government have given to the report the careful consideration which its great importance deserves. Impressed by the facts and arguments which it contains, they have arrived at the conclusion that it is advisable to accept and act upon the recommendations of the Committee. The Secretary of State in Council has accordingly resolved to maintain the policy of keeping the Mints closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver; and he requests the Government of India to take steps as soon as may be considered expedient to make the Sovereign legal tender and let it circulate as current coin. Government are also instructed to prepare to coin Gold into Sovereigns in India in accordance with the conditions mentioned by the Committee.

The Secretary of State adds: He has had no hesitation in adopting the opinion of the majority of the Committee that the Rupee should be permanently rated in relation to gold at sixteen pence. His Lordship concurs with the Committee that there is no reason to accept any legal obligation to give gold for rupees; and endorses the general principles laid down for management of the gold reserve.

An important suggestion is contained in a separate report by Mr. Hambro for the establishment of a strong bank on the model of the Banks of England and France, and is also commended for the attention of the Government of India. The Secretary of State adds: Doubtless the Government will give their careful consideration to the strong opinion against borrowing gold for the purpose of establishing a Gold Standard expressed in their separate report by Messrs. Campbell and Holland, and Sir John Muir.

Attention is also particularly invited to the unanimous recommendation of the Committee that the Government should avoid increasing their existing gold obligations. Finally, the Secretary of State asks Government for any suggestion which they may wish to make in furtherance of the policy now adopted.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Telegraphic reports to date show that the prospects of the crops in Nagpur country and the Deccan continue to grow gloomier as day by day passes and no sufficient rain falls. There is still time, however, for anything like a complete failure in these areas to be avoided if good rain even now comes; and to-day's telegrams lead to hopes being entertained by the Meteorological department that a change in the weather is probable. Meanwhile, returns for July have been made up, and show extraordinary deficiency in Kurnool. Deccan returns half an inch of rain in July against the normal average of five inches; Cuddapah quarter of an inch against three and a half; while Sholapur had but one shower in the whole month which ought to have been one of rains, and Bijapur had practically nothing. Nellore had two showers amounting to 0·16 inch, the normal being 2·18. The one satisfactory feature is that the whole of the chief grain-bearing provinces, namely, the North-West Provinces, Bengal, and Assam, and the rice-growing districts of Arracan Coast and Lower Burma have all received a rainfall either normal or in excess. In the event, therefore, of the necessity arising to feel the want in the Deccan and Nagpur country, plenty of food stuffs will be available, and prices generally are unlikely to reach anything like very excessive. The condition of the richer provinces, too, being assured, there is no fear of any very great upsetting of Government plans owing to the failure of revenue.

THUNDERSTORM IN THE DECCAN.

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 31.

A terrific thunderstorm with a deluge of rain commenced this afternoon, to the relief of these dominions, which were on the verge of famine.

THE GRANTS FOR THE COMING WINTER MANŒUVRES.

NO COMPLAINTS *RE* DEFICIENCY.

Referring to the comments of your Allahabad contemporary and other papers on the subject of the smallness of grants made for the coming winter manœuvres, the fact is that these grants are only a portion of the funds to be utilised for the purpose of manœuvres being conducted as part of the winter reliefs for which provision of some ten lakhs of rupees has been made in the ordinary course. The arrangement is for manœuvres to take place as far as possible en route from the station from which a regiment is moving in the course of reliefs to that where it will be located next year. In the case of the Secunderabad garrison, instanced by one of your contemporaries, for example, here the troops are to manœuvre in connection with the Bangalore garrison with which some interchange of stations would in any case take place. The two forces, therefore, meet half way, and transport which would have to be entertained for relief march will be utilised for actual journeys to and fro, the troops which ultimately return to Secunderadad or Bangalore, as the case may be, accompanying regiments marching over the same ground in relief.

Details for each Command are now being worked out by the various Lieutenant-Generals concerned; and it is significant that up to the present not a single complaint of funds being insufficient has up to the present reached the Army Headquarters. In the event of this being found to be the case in any particular instance, however, the programme will be slightly modified in the direction of reducing the size of the Native force sharing in the manœuvres. It is hoped, however, that but few cases will arise where this will have to be done.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

WEEKLY RETURNS.

Plague returns for the week ending last Saturday show yet further serious increase in the mortality in Bombay Presidency, Poona City alone reporting 868 plague deaths this week against 569 last week; while in Kolhapur State the mortality has risen from 175 to 358; in Belgaum district from 447 to 450; in Nasik district from 145 to 225; and in Satara district from 137 to 190.

The total plague deaths for the whole of India in consequence last week were no less than 2,687 against 2,078 in the previous seven days. Outside the Bombay Mofussil the disease is almost everywhere decreasing, Bombay City returning only 58 deaths, Karachi City four deaths, Madras Presidency five, Mysore State 63, Hyderabad State 115, and Calcutta five plague deaths; while the remaining area hitherto classed as plague infected, returns clean sheets.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Stopford, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Simla, now on leave in England, has been selected to succeed Brigadier-General Saunders as Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Madras Command.

It is understood that Brigadier-General Stewart, commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, proceeds home on short leave.

Colonel Turner, temporarily commanding the Oudh District, is granted sixty days' leave from the first proximo; Colonel Brickett officiating until the return from leave of Major-General Gerald.

Major-General Nicolson, commanding Mhow, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave.

The appointment of Major Kemball, Intelligence Branch, Simla, as Second-in-Command, West African Frontier Force, is unlikely to take effect for some months yet.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie, 2nd Bombay Infantry, Major Poingdestre, Bhopal Battalion, Captain A. Gorman, I. M. S., and Lieutenant Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry, and Templer, 1st Bombay Lancers have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Chalmers and Major F. Wyllie, both of the Indian Staff Corps, are permitted to retire with effect from the 14th and 9th proximo, respectively.

Brigadier-General Black has gone on two months' leave; Colonel Ommanney, of the Buffs, temporarily commanding Nagpore district.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

TWO HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS ATTACKED

POONA, JULY 31.

There were 151 cases and 109 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, with a total mortality of 142; and in the Cantonment 25 cases and 28 deaths.

Two hospital assistants in the General Plague Hospital have been attacked with plague.

CRICKET: LORD SANDHURST'S XI VS. STAFF CORPS.

A match between Lord Sandhursts eleven and the Staff Corps was played at Gareshkhind. The latter won the toss, and went in, making 255 runs for seven wickets; of which Bond (not out) made 112, Brogan (run out) 55, Wilkinson 39, and Usborne 25.

The Staff Corps went in, and made 91 runs, of which Keilly and Napier both scored double figures, namely, 33 and 24, and thus won the match by 178 runs.

As time was left the Staff Corps went for their second venture, and made 62 runs for five wickets down, Saulez contributing 20, Moore 10, and Betham 10.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

Lord Sandhurst leaves Poona for Bombay to-morrow by the 11-30 train. His Excellency stays one day in Bombay, and dines at the Byculla Club; and leaves again the same night, arriving in Poona on Wednesday morning.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

NAGPUR, JULY 31.

The members of the Bar assembled, this afternoon, in a body in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of these Provinces, and offered a hearty and respectful welcome to Mr. Stanley Ismay, the Judicial Commissioner, on his presiding for the first time on the Bench, this afternoon, since his return from furlough on Saturday last.

Mr. Fraser, the senior counsel, paid a well deserved tribute to Mr. Ismay in saying that the Bar and the public of these Provinces were happy to welcome him back among them as he was considerably missed by one and all during his absence on furlough. They were pleased to welcome him again as he possesses all the good qualities of a judge added to a varied and profound knowledge of law; and that thoroughness and expedition were inseparable from all his judicial work, Mr. Fraser had no hesitation to state, without any disparagement to the work of a long line of his illustrious predecessors. It was also the unanimous opinion of all who are concerned in the administration of law in these Provinces, that he was the ablest Judge that had decorated the High Court of these Provinces, and that he was destined before long like his distinguished predecessor, Mr. Justice Stevens, to be removed to a higher sphere of life where his great abilities and high talent would have a wider field for labour and good work.

Mr. Ismay thanked the members of the Bar in suitable words, and said that he was glad to be once more among his friends and to resume his favourite work.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

BLACK HEARTS AND CELESTIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Simla has been enjoying a very pleasant break in the rains for the last few days—a break rendered particularly welcome by the extraordinary surplus of rains deposited upon these hills in the previous three weeks. What is to be the next stage in this remarkable monsoon is now subject for somewhat anxious speculation. It is satisfactory in this connection to learn that prospects have now slightly improved in the threatened area of the Central Provinces, the last news from Nagpur being to the effect that the recent showers have saved the rice sowings for the moment. Although the whole of the Nagpur country, therefore, continues badly behind in the matter of rainfall, it may still be spared famine, if only the next few weeks bring with them a reasonable amount of moisture. Failing this, however, the situation will be grave. The Bombay Deccan is but little better off in this respect than Nagpur, though its cultivators are far better able to face the failure of a harvest than are the Central Provinces peasantry, who have had but one really good season since 1894. It is interesting in this connection to notice that the Native weather prophets of Bombay foretold some time since a dry July and a wet August for the Deccan. They have been justified but too well in the first portion of their prediction. It remains to be seen how the second will be fulfilled.

In the social world a good deal has been going on of late. On Thursday evening last, their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon were "At Home," the usual fortnightly dance, the knights of the Black Heart giving a similar entertainment at the Town Hall on the 24th. The last named was an even prettier function than usual, the severity of the black and red drapery in the ball-room being very cleverly relieved with greenery and the decoration of the dais at the end like a scene in fairyland. Surgeon-General Taylor has succeeded Sir William Cunningham as Grand Master of the order which has never been more prosperous. That it may long flourish is the wish of every dancing maiden and swain in Simla, for no entertainments are carried out upon more princely scale here than those of the bachelors and grass widowers who wear the red garter and black emblem of this picturesque association. Someone was counting, by the way, the number of dances there have been this season. The figure already amounts to eighteen, counting the pretty "Celestials" hop at Rothney Castle, last night, which, with seven more in prospect, viz., two at Snowdon, and one at Viceregal Lodge, besides a dance, to be given by the R. E.'s and R. A.'s early in September, and at least two others at private houses, makes a respectable total for what people were beginning to call a dull season. For the rest "His Excellency the Governor" has been running to full and appreciative houses at the Gaiety Theatre, while there was hardly a seat to be had for the second night an hour after the box office opened for "The Liars," which is to be staged early next month.

In the official world the principal event of the week has been the arrival of the text of the Currency Commission's report. This adds important particulars to those previously cabled from London on the subject of the arrangements to be adopted for convertibility, and sets at rest the doubts at first felt in commercial circles on this all important point. Amongst other interesting matters which have come up have been the proposals which the Post Office is understood to be making for reducing the rates charged for the carriage of parcels. This is a thing which will confer a distinct boon on all classes of mofussil residents, by enabling them to supply their smaller needs at less cost than at present from the retail firms in the principal Indian centres. That it is high time such a concession were made is shown by the fact that the Indian Post Office is being entirely left behind by other carrying agencies in this branch of its business, no appreciable increase having taken place for some years past in the number of parcels carried, the total standing stationary at about two millions annually, though advance has occurred in almost every other line of business. In this it contrasts notably with the Home post office, where, in spite of the much more recent establishment of a parcels post, the number of parcels has already grown to the enormous total of sixty-eight millions. This is due to the adoption of a more liberal system than has hitherto obtained in India. An approximation to which is now likely to be introduced here, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Fanshawe. It may be added that the Post Office, under the new scheme, does not aim at competing with private enterprise, its rates for all but very small parcels remaining considerably above those at which railways and inland steamship companies can afford to carry goods.

Light is thrown upon the question asked by Mr. Herbert Roberts in parliament, just before the last mail left England, on the subject of the recent falling off in Indian railway earnings, by the statistics which are published here every fortnight. The fact seems to be that the year is poor only as compared with last which happened to be a bumper one as regards railway earnings. This was due to the rush of wheat exports to take advantage of the high prices prevailing in the Home market—a rush which occurs but seldom. Curiously enough it does not even at all necessarily indicate that the value of the goods carried by rail last year was greater than this, or that trade will prove to be now suffering as a whole. This apparent anomaly is because the wheat traffic implies, in the case of India, a long lead to the port of shipment. As the result, each ton exported pays far more to the railway company than does the corresponding amount in other merchandise. A good jute season, for example, might a good deal more than counterbalance poor wheat exports, in the annual trade returns, though from the point of view of Government's railway earnings, it would be of considerably less moment, the difference being that jute is produced much nearer to the seaboard than is wheat. The good people, therefore, at Home who would see in the temporary falling off in India's railway earnings any certain indication of decaying commercial activity are likely to find themselves mistaken. As the year progresses the policy that has been inaugurated by Lord Curzon, of extending the construction of what are termed "productive" as opposed to "protective" irrigation works, becomes more apparent. "Protective" canals are not expected to pay, but are designed to ward off famine by watering areas where the monsoon is liable to fail. Such works, therefore, are rightly constructed out of income, or serve for the investment of the famine insurance fund, annually put by by the Government of India. "Productive" irrigation works, on the other hand, are expected to pay, and are consequently made from borrowed capital. Now, up to last year, the custom was not to invest more than seventy-five lakhs annually of borrowed capital in such projects. It was shown, however, that, taken as a whole, the irrigation works which had been built as "productive" were eminently paying concerns, yielding an annual profit distinctly larger than the interest at which the sum they cost to build could now be raised by the Government of India. The twenty-one principal irrigation works, indeed, constructed of late years of borrowed capital, returned last season no less than ten and a-half per cent. on their capital cost, besides conferring an inestimable benefit upon the inhabitants of the thirsty areas they water, and materially increasing the food supplies of the country generally. It has been under these circumstances that Lord Curzon has raised the sums to be spent upon this class of project this year, from seventy-five lakhs to nearly a crore. Of this sum fifty lakhs are being spent in the Punjab, twenty lakhs in Sind, while Burma gets ten lakhs, the North-West Provinces nine lakhs, and Madras six lakes. The principal projects being pushed on with are:—Firstly, the Jhelum canal which will eventually convert what are now half-a-million acres of arid waste in the Punjab, into fertile soil. It is expected to begin irrigating in March 1902, forty lakhs being expended on it this year compared with only two lakhs last year. Secondly, the Jamrao canal in Sind on which fourteen lakhs are being spent this year, which is to water a large tract of hitherto uncultivated land along the lower Indus. Thirdly, the Mandalay canal, which will irrigate part of the dry zone in Upper Burma. Besides these and minor projects which are already being constructed, other schemes of great magnitude are under consideration and are likely to be taken in hand shortly. The most important are the Montgomery canal, which will draw its water from the River Sutlej and irrigate six hundred thousand acres of now almost desert land in the Punjab, the Sind Sagar Doab Canal, which will tap the Indus and irrigate a vast tract of what is now sand and scrub situated between the Indus and the Jhelum, and lastly the Shwebo Canal which is designed to water a large slice of now waterless land in Burma. All these are new projects. That is to say, they open up country hitherto practically barren. They, therefore, in the most emphatic sense, make two blades grow where one grew before, and as they are pretty certain to pay handsomely—the Jhelum canal is estimated to return from six to seven per cent. on the 122 lakhs it is to cost,—the new policy is one of enormous utility.

A pretty dance took place at Rothney Castle, Simla, on Wednesday 26th, when the "Celestials," comprising the Earl of Suffolk, Colonel Sandbach, and Captain Wingate, entertained a large portion of the station. Everybody wore costumes of the lands of the rising sun, Japanese, Chinese or Burmese, as fancy pleased them, and the result was as bizarre as it was charming. Rothney Castle itself, which is well known to "le monde qui samuse" in Simla as the residence of the hospitable Herr Von Walthausen, who is just now at Home on leave, had been converted into a veritable garden of flowery Japan, the effect of the light of paper lanterns on the mass of exquisite plants in the great conservatory at the entrance being itself worth climbing the hill to see. An amusing feature of the evening was the Cotillon, which was gone through with great spirit, the figure where Lord Suffolk swept the floor in front of the leading couple who were lighted on their path by a henchman with paper lantern being specially laughable. Lady Curzon and Sir William and Lady Lockhart were amongst the guests, while of pretty dresses the list would be a long one. The Misses Leiter looked charming in Japanese costumes. Mrs. Taorburn wore a lovely white silk embroidered Chinese robe, while Mrs. Daly made a dainty figure as a Burmese fairy with gold wings. Mrs. Baugley had an effective bill costume which stood out in dark relief amongst the lighter dresses. Amongst the prettiest Japanese robes were those of Miss Percy Smith, Miss Hill, Mrs. Oswald Lees, and Miss Turner. The costumes worn by the gentlemen were both effective and amusing. Mandarins and coolies with their round basket hats mingled in the motley crowd with Japanese Daimios of the olden time, and the whole made a scene of grotesqueric such as is seldom seen in Simla. The dance was generally voted one of the most picturesque and successful of the season.

THE DROUGHT.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

An official report on the state of the crops in the Central Provinces to Tuesday last says:—The rainfall of the week has again been ample in the Northern districts and in Sambalpur. In Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur also there has been fair though insufficient rain. Elsewhere merely light showers have been received, and in Chanda only 5 cents., making 12 cents. for the last fortnight. The position in that district is now critical, the damage already caused being estimated at 4 annas in the rupee. In all the Waingunga and Nagpur country, tanks are low, and fodder scarce. Transplantation of rice is at a standstill and unless good rain is received soon the damage to the rice crop will be very serious, and loss of cattle is apprehended. In Raipur and Bilaspur want of rain is hardly less urgent. In Wardha crops are beginning to wither, and rain is also needed in Betul and Chhindwara. In the rest of the districts where good rain has been received, prospects are excellent, and agricultural operations are progressing well. In Saugor, Damoh and Hoshangabad 4,538, 2,506 and 1,279 persons are on village relief, and in the last district 102 persons are in receipt of gratuitous relief. Village relief has been opened in the Pandaria Zamindari of Bilaspur and 1,315 persons are now on the list. Cattle disease exists in parts of 9 districts. "Anthrax" is reported from Narsinghpur and Balaghat. Prices are now rising in Nagpur and the rice districts, but elsewhere changes are unimportant. The cheapest prices are—wheat 19, gram 29, rice 20 and juar 26 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 11, gram 15, rice 10 and juar 18 seers per rupee.

Sunday's observations show that the pressure changes are small in amount, and pressure conditions practically unchanged. Pressure continues in large excess in Bombay and the Central Provinces. Winds continue unusually light and irregular on the coasts of India and Burma. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and Bengal, and the shores of Upper India hills, Central Provinces, Deccan and Madras Coast. Temperatures have fallen rapidly on the Madras Coast where they are now only slightly above the normal. Temperature is normal in Burma, Bengal, and Sind, and in excess in the remaining provinces, the excess being largest in Madras Deccan, Rajputana, Mysore, Berar and the Punjab. Conditions remain unchanged in the Arabian Sea and the Bay. The monsoon currents are both weak, and the only areas where rain is probable are Burma and North-East India. Showers may be received in the Peninsula.

Monday's telegram reads:—Pressure has risen briskly to rapidly over North-West India and briskly over North-East India and Burma. It has fallen slightly in Madras Deccan and is steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. Pressure is now in large excess over the whole of Northern India and Burma; and is normal in the extreme south. Pressure is unusually uniform over the Peninsula. The monsoon currents continue below normal strength, and are giving very little rain. Light rain has fallen in Burma and North-Eastern India, and showers in Upper India hills, eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and the Madras Coast. Sambulpur, Gopalpore, and Madras have received from two to three inches. Temperatures are now in slight defect on the Madras Coast; also in defect in Assam, Orissa and Chotanagpur; and in excess elsewhere. The excess is largest in Madras, Deccan, Berar, and Rajputana where it averages six degrees. Pressure conditions are favourable for rain in Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and South Peninsula, but the monsoon continues weak, and the conditions are not so favourable for Burma.

The "Kathiawar Times" says there is still no sign of rain throughout the Province. At Dwarka, a few days ago a number of Waghers approached personally to the Assistant Agent to the Governor General and represented their real condition which was worse this year as they had no rain last year also. The Assistant Agent promised to do all in his power for them, but after a few days and before he could receive any reply to his inquiries, some of the Waghers appeared in the Bazar of Dwarka with intention to carry food stuff by force if not allowed otherwise. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Assistant Agent, who has taken necessary steps to prevent a recurrence. If the report is true in its sense as it is clear in its words, we should think that in the Okhamandal Districts a great scarcity is impending and the authorities would open fresh reliefs.

A Cochin correspondent writes:—The present state of weather is causing great anxiety. The days are getting very hot, tanks and wells are drying up.

The only rain reported yesterday in the southern half of the country was in Hyderabad, a thunderstorm giving welcome relief.

The Meteorological Reporter for Western India says:—The pressure changes continue to be small and irregular, and the barometer still remains in considerable to large excess of the normal all over the country lying to the North Latitude 16°. The excess is strongly marked in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch, Kathiawar, Rajputana, Central India, the Punjab, and the Central and North-West Provinces. The monsoon current in the Bay of Bengal is very weak, and the Arabian Sea current instead of showing any improvement appears to be becoming day by day weaker. There is no monsoon on the Malabar Coast, while a slight gradient exists on the West Coast. The skies are becoming more or less clear, and the winds are becoming variable in direction. Under the circumstances the prospects of rain are poor, and no general rain is likely at present, though there may be a few scattered showers.

The latest Civil List shows that the young Civilians posted to Bengal last December have their heads screwed on the right way remarks a contemporary. It is not a particularly brilliant feat no doubt to pass the Lower Standard examination in all subjects, but it is we believe a record for every member of a year's importation of eighteen men to pass that standard completely at the first time of asking.

BERAR NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The time when Berar is most pleasant to look upon has now arrived, and the culminating point will be reached when the crops are smiling all around. Indeed, it is a great pleasure to have to pass through Berar in a railway carriage in November and December, when the wandering eye on either side sees from the very Satpura range on to the north to the Ajinthya on the south a rich growth of a variety of green.

Scarcity of water still prevails. The hardships entailed are of such a serious nature in Amraoti and Akola that one can no longer shut one's eyes to it. In his lecture Mr. H. M. Birdwood threw some light on the possible reason of such a phenomena as the drying out of rivers and springs in the hot season. This scarcity, has assumed fearful dimensions recently and we may well pause to consider a question which threatens a regular water famine. The lecture above referred to says in one place that "In a hot country with distinct dry and wet seasons, forests may be necessary for the mitigation of extreme heat and dryness during a part of the year and for the regulation of the flow of water in springs and rivers." But for the supply of this precious commodity the two cities of Akola and Amraoti promise to grow into larger centres of trade, and many more factories and mills will be opened if that hardship be removed. One does not know if a larger enterprise ought not to have been undertaken by those who took that work in hand some years ago. Even at the present time people will be glad to pay for a big scheme only if the daily trouble to secure water is done removed. The question really involves the happiness and misery of thousands of human beings, and attention may well be paid to it by all those who can do something in the matter.

The immortal love of Englishmen for cricket makes itself felt here every year in this season, and people here are gradually coming to regard it with interest. The match between Shegaon and Akola presented some new Hindu figures which will tend to give popularity to the game. The players here are no mean set, and though Shegaon showed a poor form against Akola, Amraoti fought altogether a great battle against Akola on Saturday last. Both teams were well represented, and even after Akola was dispatched for a meagre total of about 50 runs, there was no saying that Amraoti was sure of a win, which fact was evidenced by the anxious desire of Amraoti people in the tent to see the run which passed the total score of Akola. Mr. Tata, the player who scored 116 not out against Shegaon, was unlucky in being caught cleverly behind the wickets when it seemed he had given a clean stroke to leg. But with all regard for the proverbial chances of cricket, there can be no denying that the Amraoti team possessed in Mr. King altogether a successful last bowler. Mr. King is a splendid field, and is very young and ought to develope into a presidency bowler. The display of Akola after the former unlucky experience was good. Bowler after bowler was changed, and everyone sent maiden after maiden, and when all Amraoti was out the margin over their (Akola) score was not considerable. I hear Zeotmal has got a remarkable Hindu cricketer, and if I see the match between Akola and Zeotmal, I hope to give you my personal impression of him.

A horrible incident occurred here on the 13th of this month, when a man of the lowest Hindu caste, by name Vithoo, stabbed a woman, named Maina, in the Temple garden, in broad daylight. It was morning time, and I saw the man besmeared with blood as he was being carried by the police. He seemed wonderfully composed; and on inquiring for the facts, a very sad story was related. The woman's first husband was dead, and she promised marriage to Vithoo, the accused. But before the day the wedding should have taken place, she not only settled marriage with another, but is said to have invited Vithoo to dinner on the occasion. This enraged the unfortunate man, and he attempted to kill her, as Maina was walking through the Temple garden.

We are just at present anxiously waiting for the rains, which are coming and coming and yet do not come. Poor Marwari has not a very good time of it!

DEATH OF MR. N. R. OLIVER.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Norman Robert Oliver, Chief Account Officer of the Bombay Custom House, who died, at 4 p.m., yesterday, at St. George's Hospital. Mr. Oliver was suffering from liver complaint and kidney disease, and was lately removed to hospital. He was born on 12th January, 1845, being at the time of his death 54 years of age. He joined the service on the 27th April, 1875, as 3rd Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue at Head Quarters, Bombay. He was subsequently sent to Kanara in May, 1878. From the middle of September 1879, he was appointed on special duty to assist Mr. A. T. Crawford, C.S., the British Delegate under the Treaty of Commerce and Extradition. He also served as a member of the Goa Mixed Commission from 8th May to 20th May, 1880. He became extra 1st grade Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue on 30th July 1880, serving in Goa under the Treaty. He was appointed as Assistant to the British Delegate under the Portuguese Treaty, and British Consul at Goa in May 1888. Mr. Oliver went on leave on medical certificate from 16th May 1890 to 19th March 1891. On return from leave he joined in Goa as British Delegate and British Consul, Goa. From 1st April 1893 he was officiating as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue at Thana, reverting to his post in May 1894. He was appointed as Chief Account Officer of the Bombay Custom House on 1st June 1894. He had taken two years' furlough to Europe from 7th May 1895, returning in May 1898, and resumed his duties as Chief Account Officer, which he occupied till his death. He was a genial man, and very kind to his subordinates, who no doubt will feel his loss. The funeral will leave at 7 a.m. for Sewree Cemetery from St. George's Hospital. He leaves a wife and six children who are now in England, to mourn his loss.

THE LANOWLI DEFAMATION CASE.

At Poona, on Saturday, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Sergt.-Instructor Stephens, of the G. I. P. Volunteers, stationed at Lanowli, prosecuted Mrs. McGill, wife of a driver on the same railway, stationed at Lanowli, for, on the 11th June last, calling her "a deliberate liar and a disreputable woman," thereby committing the offence of insult; and for, on the 15th of June last, stating that "Mrs. Stephens had on one occasion gone to Khandalla in a tonga with some little children, and leaving the children outside had gone into an empty bungalow belonging to Mr. Byramjee, with Mr. Fenton, the Assistant Loco. Superintendent, G. I. P. R.," thereby committing the offence of defamation.

Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Xavier defended the accused.

After stating the facts of the case, Mr. Sealy regretted that the case had not been settled out of court. His Worship, agreeing with Mr. Sealy, asked if it was not possible for an amicable settlement to be carried out. No apology, however, was offered by the accused, and the case was proceeded with. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution, and taking the statement of the accused, on his Worship's suggestion, the accused withdrew the allegations against the complainant, and offered an unqualified apology for having made them. On this, his Worship under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code warned and discharged the accused, the prosecution raising no objection to this course.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I much regret to find that my telegram to you re the Lanowli defamation case was inaccurate. The fact is that Mrs. Stevens charges Mrs. McGill with insult and defamation, and Mrs. Lord is but a witness in the case, not one of the principals, as stated. I am sorry for the mistake, and apologise both to you and to Mrs. Lord for its occurrence.—Yours, &c.,

YOUR POONA CORRESPONDENT.

Poona, July 30.

THE FRENCH STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Sydney, sailing for Marseilles, etc., at noon to-day:—

FOR ADEN.

Reynard, Mr
Stands, Mr T W

FOR MARSEILLES.

Beddek, Capt E E
Brown, Capt Mr
Bruce, Lt
Campos, Q Mr and Mrs
Cleven, Mr J
Colquhaun, Master
Carey, Mr
Kenney, Mr and Mrs and infant
Pinto Mr
Strange, Major
Gobard, Mr
Thomson, Miss
Wilson Mrs

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is a list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain G. Klansberger, sailing for Trieste, to-day. Medical examination at Victoria Dock, No. 7, at 6-15 a.m.:—

Bull, Mr F E
Hanck, Dr R
Hanhart, Miss M
Koesler, Mr., Mrs and infant
Rostoi, Mrs B and 2 children
Von Nesswe ter, Mr W
Vogt, Mr R

THE FAR EAST.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT AT HANKOW.

CELESTIAL TIRAILLEURS.

ANTI-MISSIONARY OUTRAGES AT FOKIEN.

Our Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that it has been arranged, with the consent of the British and Chinese Governments, that the United States shall have an exclusive Settlement at Hankow.

There is a good deal of speculation as to what the British Government will demand by way of reparation for the massacre of Chinese Christian converts of the Church Missionary Society's mission at Kienning, in Fokien Province. There are indications that the gentry of Kienning were in full sympathy with the ruffians who effected the massacre and had issued virulent anti-foreign proclamations.

The Kiaochow Custom House, the management of which is to be in the hands of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, was formally opened at Tsingtao on 1st July by Mr. Ohlmer, Commissioner of Customs, in the presence of the Governor and his staff. The ceremony of unfurling the Chinese flag was gracefully performed by the Baroness von Lilieneron.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Shanghai on 3rd July, resulting in the death of Miss Ada Wallace, who is well known in the settlement.

The French authorities in Indo-China have conceived the idea of converting the Chinaman into a soldier, and following the example of the British at Weihaiwei, are forming a regiment of 'Celestial tirailleurs,' who, it is believed, will be more efficient soldiers than the Annamites now in the French service. The French colonials regard with covetous eyes the time when they may partake in the partition of the Chinese empire.

It is now learned that the outrage at Mengtze was occasioned by a number of rowdy miners, who resented the interference of the Chinese mandarins in a mining dispute.

A correspondent in Hoihow writes that Mr. John Whitehead, the well-known naturalist, died from dysentery near the Five Finger Mountain in Hoihow.

There is still a prospect of a school being established at Kowloon to provide a European education for boys and girls. Mr. Ho Tung, the popular compradore of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has come forward with a very generous offer to the Government, donating a sum which should provide handsome school buildings on a site to be given by the Government.

A telegram has been received here that Kang Yu-wei has returned to Vancouver from London, and that he was somewhat astounded to find the people of England take comparatively little interest in China or Chinese politics.

The heat of the past week has been very trying, but it is a gratifying feature that with the rise of the thermometer there is a diminution in the number of cases of plague. It is with regret, however, we have to record the deaths of two service men, Sergeant Watts, of the Royal Engineers, from heat appoplexy and Inspector Gillies, of the Hongkong Police, from malarial fever. Inspector Gillies contracted the disease while on duty at a lonely station on Cheung Chau island, in the new territory. He laboured on at his duty while suffering from fever, and came into hospital only when compelled to by exhaustion.—*China Mail.*

THE ANTI-MISSIONARY OUTRAGES IN FOKIEN.

FOOCHOW, JUNE 29.

Since the date of my last letter of the 23rd inst., there has been a good deal of speculation as to what the British Government will demand by way of reparation for the late outrages in this province. It is true no lives were lost, that is foreigners' lives, though, excepting in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and Miss Sears, no credit is due to the Chinese authorities that it was so. The ladies who escaped from the city of Kienning received no protection, nor did Dr. Rigg. Then the Christian converts were entitled to protection by Treaty, but they received none and were allowed to be barbarously killed. The fact was the local authorities had neither moral nor material power at hand to suppress the action of the mob, as they should have had. The matter ought not to be lightly passed over. The Church Missionary Society will not press for redress, but the British public will not be content until the perpetrators of the outrage have been punished, the provincial government called to account, and guarantees taken that our Treaty rights will be respected in the future.

A DEFIANT PROCLAMATION.

Not content with what had already taken place a proclamation was issued by the gentry of Kienning and the neighbourhood calling on the people to 'rise and kill every foreigner they could get hold of,' and that 'should the Chinese authorities interfere they would be cast outside the city walls and not be allowed to return'; further 'that native Christians were to be hunted down like wild beasts or highway robbers and rooted out until not one remained.' This proclamation which had been posted all over the city of Kienning and surrounding country further sets forth that the gentry responsible for its issue had 'bound themselves to carry out the terms of it and that no authority shall dare prevent them!' The defiant tone of this proclamation is regarded here in different ways. Some look upon it as 'bluff,' intended to strike fear into the hearts of the gentle foreigner, and laugh at it; while others take it as a serious menace which should be dealt with sharply at once. But I am informed by one who ought to know that there is another explanation of it. The city of Kienning is said to be in possession of a charter granted to it by the Throne just after the Taiping rebellion, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by the people of that place in fighting the rebels and being the acknowledged means of saving Foochow at the critical time that its defence, after a prolonged siege, appeared to be hopeless. One of the privileges granted the people of Kienning in this charter was, according to this story, that they should henceforward be

INDEPENDENT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT,

and the wording of the proclamation abovementioned would show that they had not forgotten it. But they should think that such a privilege (if it exists) does not free them from being responsible to the Central Government at Peking, and, indirectly from responsibility to the British Government for such outrages as lately occurred. Had the same treatment as was experienced by British subjects on the 14th inst., been meted out to subjects of some other European Powers, the Kienningites, for all their charters or without them, would probably have had an armed force of some 500 men in their midst by this time.—"N.-C. Daily News."

POONA AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your leader of date is pointed, and if heeded at once valuable. Poor old Poona, once a salubrious Sanitarium, now a Death-trap! I remember Poona some thirty years ago before that infernal canal was cut through the Camp. It was then healthy and a desirable place of residence. There are three most ser

THE KHOTI BILL.

REPRESENTATION FROM RATNAGIRI.

THE following memorial signed by Mr. M. R. Bodas, General Secretary of the Ratnagiri Khots' Association, has been sent in to Government :—

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council the following resolution adopted at a meeting of the Ratnagiri Khots' Association held at Ratnagiri on the 9th instant :—

"Resolved that this meeting of the Ratnagiri Khots' Association deeply regrets that the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare was not recommended by the electors of the Southern Division to represent them in the Legislative Council at the last election, and that in view of his exceptional knowledge of the Khoti question which is at present engaging the attention of the Government humbly requests His Excellency the Governor in Council to nominate Mr. Khare as an additional member of the Legislative Council of Bombay."

2. I beg leave further to observe that the payerr of the Association is strictly in consonance with the Regulations framed by the Government of India under the Indian Council Act 1892. Clause III of the Regulations for Bombay expressly provides that the "Governor may, at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall in his opinion secure a fair representation of the different classes of the Community." With reference to this provision His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the then Viceroy, made the following remarks at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council on 16th March 1893 :—

"It was in our belief absolutely necessary that a part of the seats at our disposal should be reserved in this manner and filled up by nomination pure and simple. Only by such a reservation was it possible to provide for the representation of those sections of the Community which, although sufficiently important to claim a voice in our deliberations, happen to be in a minority and therefore unable to secure by means of their votes the return of a member acceptable to themselves."

3. If there was any occasion for the exercise of this prerogative the present, it is respectfully submitted, is assuredly one that ought not to be passed over. The Khots of Ratnagiri, although numerically a small body, represent a large portion of the landed interest in the Konkan districts and are directly interested in the Khoti Act Amendment Bill (No. IV of 1898) which is now before the local Legislative Council. While the Bill which, as they believe, threatens some of their most important rights is under discussion, the Khots are very anxious that they should be adequately represented in the Select Committee and at the Council Board by some competent person in order that all the questions involved in the Bill may be fully considered. The subject is so complicated and the task of reconciling all the conflicting interests would be so difficult that a gentleman with Mr. Khare's ability and knowledge of the subject is likely to prove a source of strength to the Council. The presence and direct participation in the discussion in the Council of a person like him will materially facilitate a solution of the question in a manner satisfactory to all; and His Excellency by acceding to the prayer of the Association will only be showing his desire to do justice to all the parties concerned. Nor is the course here suggested without a precedent. It is well-known that when the Bengal Tenancy Bill, now Act VIII of 1885, was before the Supreme Legislative Council of Calcutta, His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, the then Viceroy, nominated the late Mr. Kristo Das Pal on the representation of the British Indian Association of Calcutta. The Khots therefore earnestly hope that their request to be represented in Council during the discussion of the Khoti Bill will receive favourable consideration at the hands of His Excellency the Governor in Council. And for this boon the Association will ever remain grateful.—I have, &c,

(Sd.) M. R. BODAS,
General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots' Association.
Bombay, 28th July.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

THE monsoon which appears to have been largely in excess in some provinces, and much below the average in others, has given us a very small quantity of rain this year, says our correspondent, in consequence of which the weather is so fine that any one wishing to go out for a walk or a drive can do so without feeling in the least uneasy at the fear of being caught by the heavy storms which are otherwise very frequent during July. The sky, though at times full of passing clouds, does not present a very monsoonish aspect, and the sunshine which would only appear once or twice in the week, or perhaps not even once a week during the other monsoons, is now an every day affair. The effect of the present monsoon has greatly improved the brilliancy of the scenery around. Taking advantage of the weakness of the rains, a number of visitors have been coming upon the hill, and as the place is very convenient to get at even during the monsoon, several people are now seen enjoying the delightful pleasures afforded by the weather which may be termed perfect. For the convenience of visitors a portion of the Khandalla hotel is kept open during the rains, and many people are now and then noticed there. The lack of rain is engaging a considerable portion of the attention of the public. The weakness of the monsoon seems to have considerably damaged the crops, and the few Bunnihs in the town are quickly perceiving the fact that the present state of things is most favourable for them to squeeze and bleed the poor Koonbi by raising prices on the food-grains, and making loans at high rates of interest. Everybody is looking anxiously for more rain, and unless there is an immediate change in the weather, the masses of people and especially the harmless and useful agriculturist will be confronted by a calamity both terrible and disastrous in its effects. The transplanted crops are withering from want of moisture and those untransplanted are suffering from drought. Gradually the want of rain is being greatly felt even the grass lands, and local wells are drying up. The rainfall here has been small this year, and the general outlook is very unfavourable.

During the last ten or twelve years, Khandalla has been making rapid progress. The number of houses has increased immensely, almost every available site is built upon, and as suitable sites are now very few, the owners of the land are not willing to sell it unless they can get an almost fabulous price for plots. There are everywhere signs which go a long way to show that Khandalla is flourishing, and that it will ere long be looked upon as one of the best hill stations on this side of the Bombay Presidency.

CHEATING A MARWADI.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnett charged Nanabhoy Babaji with personation and theft of Rs. 49-12 belonging to one Anoopchand Premchand, a Marwadi. The evidence showed that on the 28th ultimo at about 6-30 in the evening, the accused went to the complainant's shop at Mumbadevi Road and told him that he had come to levy the income-tax. The complainant said he had already paid the income-tax. The accused thereupon asked him to show the receipt, but the latter being busy at the time, told him to come on the following day. But the accused sat down on a bench in the shop and insisted upon to complainant to give him a written assurance that he would show the receipt the next day. This the complainant refused to do. In the course of the conversation that followed the accused informed the complainant that he had been employed as a bill-collector in place of one Mr. Dinshaw Nowroji who, he said, had died fifteen days before. Subsequently the accused left the shop and some time afterwards the complainant missed a tin-box containing Rs. 49-12. Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna, head clerk in the office of the Collector of Income-Tax, deposed that the accused had never been in the employ of that department. The accused stated in his defence that he went to the complainant's shop to buy some silver ornaments, but an altercation having taken place between them in regard to the price he left the shop. This was a charge falsely got up by the Marwadi. The Magistrate framed a charge of cheating against the accused, who admitted four previous convictions, one of them being for four years' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that though the charge of theft had not been proved by independent witnesses, there was clear evidence to convict him on the charge of cheating. He had impersonated a bill-collector in the employ of the Collector of Income tax, but the complainant being too shrewd could not be deceived. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ONE of the most delightful incidents of the Kiel Regatta, according to the "New York Herald," was the Kaiser's surprise visit to the "Beer Evening" held in the private theatre of the Marie Luisen Bad Hotel, a mere whit washed room with a stage at one end. His Majesty dropped in quite informally, wearing a simple yachting suit and a white and red scarf. He smoked a gigantic cigar, and seating himself at the middle of the table emptied his beaker as often as the other guests. His Majesty talked with and chaffed everybody, from a Grand Duke to a waiter. With him came Lord Londale, Count von Bulow, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Oldenburg. When the gaiety was at its height, the arrival of a telegram for the Emperor caused a sudden pause. He opened it amid breathless silence, and forthwith announced the birth of a third daughter to the Czar and Czarina.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 30.

JUDGMENT was pronounced by Mr. Edulji Behramshaw, the City Magistrate, in the "Sutta" case, in which 62 arrests were made by the police and 39 were brought to trial. Upon the rest of the accused summonses were not served, and hence their trial was deferred. Mr. Naginlal, the Chief Constable of the city police, on receiving the information, went to the house occupied by the accused in Daha Peith. There was a large body of police force with him. The Court, in giving the decision, on Monday last, said that the evidence, taken as a whole, on behalf of the prosecution, did not amount to any offence under the District Police Act. The words "teji or mandi," uttered by the accused, did not clearly show that the people inside the house were actually gambling. Full reasons were set out by the Magistrate in the lengthy judgment that he gave in open Court. The accused were, therefore, discharged. Mr. Balvantrao Joshi, the Public Prosecutor, appeared for Government, and Mr. Odhawji A. Parekh for the accused.

The secondary Teachers' Certificate Examination will be held in Ahmedabad in the beginning of August next, when about a dozan candidates will present themselves for examination. It is held for the benefit of those who want to have any employment in the Educational department and also for those teachers who already hold acting appointments in the same department. Mr. Oliver, the Educational Inspector, the Rev. Dr. Geo. P. Taylor, and Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, B. A., Headmastar of the Government High School, are appointed Assessors in this examination.

The public of Ahmedabad are of late under the obligations of its oldest and most prominent citizen, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, of Bombay, who has set apart a large sum of money for various charities. Already he has opened a free library in the locality in which he has his family house at Kalkhad, to which is attached also a reading room, which is considered a great boon conferred upon the people of that locality. In the same place he has founded a dispensary for the poor and the helpless at his own expense. It happens that there is a free dispensary in the same locality maintained at the expense of the Municipality. Hence a very lively discussion took place at a recent meeting of the Municipality that was held last week in the Ripon Hall, as to whether the dispensary should be allowed to remain at Raipur or be removed to some other locality. But as the Commissioners did not know whether the dispensary will be permanently maintained by Mr. Bhaishanker they addressed a letter to him upon the matter.

There is no change in the weather since I wrote last week. Rain still holds off, and the cultivators are naturally filled with dismay and anxiety owing to the coming drought that is staring them in the face. Prayers are offered night and day by both Hindus and Mahomedans in their religious places for the necessary fall of rain.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Appeal on objections to Commissioner's Special Report.

930-241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and others vs P C H Snow—Crawford B and Co. Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11576-98—Little and Co—Raghowjee Vizpal vs Narrondas Purmanandas—A F Turner.

22905-98—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs John Cambell—Smetham Bland and Noble.

22003-98—Mohomedalli Moolla Tyabjee vs E Sturn.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

965—R and S for paupers—Sitaram Luxuman and others vs China and others—Sorabjee and J.

975—Thakersi D as I Co—Dhun Doorvani vs the Advocate-General and others—Shamrao and P.

994—C and V for pauper—Jamabai and others vs Bai Rchmanbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

996—Wadia and G—Pal Dhunbajee and others vs Natha Kirra and others—Payne G and S.

1006—Payne G and S—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hoosein Tari vs Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abdool Cassum and others—Ridgelow G and W.

1008—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Miya alookia Hajee Miya Ahmedkhan Suwani and another vs Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohidin Rogay—Cruigie L and O.

1009 Mathabhai and J—Bhawanisaanker Ruttonjee vs Ramdas Thakersey and another—Payne G and S.

1012—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Sooleman Hajee Soomar and another—Payne G and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

668-98—Framjee and D—Nawab Mohomed Kamal Khan vs Chandulal Khooshaljee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

442-98—Wadia and G—Pershotam Sewjee vs Khatau Dedhar and others—Baisunker and K.

463-464-98—Payne G and S—Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy vs Esmailbhoy Peerbhoy and others—Thakurdas D C and H, and in person.

14-98—Hiralal M and M—Adhibai alias Ladkibai vs Champabai and others.

189-96—Matubhai and J—Purbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Ridgelow G w and C M & M.

299-96—B V N Kirtikar—Wasudeo Balkjee vs Narayen Bhau and others—In person and K B M.

623-95—Chitnis M and M—Krishnanath Sitaram Domote vs Matoa Maroba and others—Pesonjee R and K, M and J and in person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Testamentary Suits.

11-99—Payne G and S—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Bai Rambai—Magoonlal and Co. Part heard.

1-99—Mausukhlal D and J—Mowjee Dharamsey vs Nemchand Madanjee and others—Bicknell M and M and K B Mehta.

4-99—Daphtary and Ferreira—Hassum Samuel Kehimkar vs Suppurabai and Sarabai—Payne G and S.

23-98—J C Cama—Jacob Hajee Essa vs Hoorbai and others—Hiralal M and M, Smetham B and N, Crawford and Co. B M and M, and K B Mehta.

35-98—Sorabjee and J—Mathubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

37-98—M H Khan—Abdul Cadur Valljee vs Abdul Hoosein—Dikshit and D.

Long Causes.

17-99—Sorabjee and J—Hana Dhanajee vs Gangabai alias Laksmibai—Smetham B and N.

245-93—Captain and V—Laximibai and others vs Hana Dhanajee—Sorabjee and J.

110-98—Framjee and Framjee Dorabjee vs Chandulal Khushaljee—Tyabjee D and Co.

515-98—B V N Kirtikar—Karssundas Narsi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Nurmamomed—M L Shroff.

594-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Hemraj Parmanand vs Ruttonsey Waljee and others—Nana and H and Craigie L and O.

For Consent Decree.

418-98—Madhawji Virji—Madhawjee Girdhur vs Kanjee Liladhur and another—Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Judgment.

320-98—Daphtary and F—Kuverjee Heerjee vs Goswami Sari Girdhar Laljee Maharaj—Wadia and G.

For Dismissal.

137-99—Arteshir H and D—Vissonjee Gungajee vs Vejbai widow—Smetham B and N.

308-97—Roughton and B—Raja Lachmondas Radha Kisoon vs Noor Mohomed Joosub and another—Thakurdas D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

301-99—P Baracha—Rustomjee Pestonjee vs Tribhowandas Virjee and another.

547-98—M L Shroff—S John Tillery and others vs Professor Murtuza.

629-98—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Bidjal vs Gordhundas Jesiram—Tyebjee D and Co.

13-99—Smetham B and N—George Eadward Howse and others vs W Hickie and another.

95-99—Matubhai and J—Gollapudi Chinna Narsinbani and another vs Shriram Kunchaiyya and others—D and Dhunjeshaw.

101-92—Shamrao P—Hathibhoy Shavdas vs Girdhurbhoy Cullianrai.

232-93—Vishit and D—Essufally Furzullabhoy and others vs Nurbleshanker Surajshanker and others.

279-89—Wadia and G—Jitmul Ramanand and others vs Ramchand Nandram and another—Tyebjee D and Co.

326-99—Khanderao S—Chandulal Dayabhai and another vs Kaya Murarh and another.

343-99—Payne G and S—Fazul Peru Mahomed vs Maloobhoy Munjee.

343-99—Payne G and S—Narrondas Khushaldas and another vs Sadanand Trimbuckjee.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-92—In person—Abdul Rahman bin Shaik Ahmed vs Allisah Hoosain Sab Jeerwalla—K B Mehta.

Long Causes.

96-98—Ardeshir H and D—Dadoobhoy Hassum and others vs Vally Mahomed Rahimtoola and others—Thakurdas D and Co.

438-97—Craigie L and O—Charles Agnew Turner vs Narayen Vithal Vaidya and others—K J Mastri and Sorabjee and J.

559-98—Payne G and S—Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Patel vs Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Patel and others—Wadia and G.

585-98—Smetham B and N—Ollu Gordon vs Jagoljee Hantra and another—Dikshit and D.

249-98—In person—Vithaldas Ratanji and another vs Thakersey Gella and others—Payne G and S.

602-98—Payne G and S—Edulji Cowasjee Madon and others vs Shewjee Sarang and others—Chitnis M and M.

711-98—Hiralal M and M—Bhanibai and another vs Asiatbai and others—Orajee and D, and K and S.

437-97—Craigie L and O—Vulluhdas Moorlidhar vs Chandoolal Ichram—Mathubai and J.

259-99—Nana and H—Perozbai and others vs Heerjee Hemraj—M Virjee.

257-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Kikabhoy Abdoolally—Tyabjee D and Co.

265-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Vithaldas Mawjee vs Ledkibai and others—Bhaishanker and K and P G and S.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE WEATHER.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. & N. Co.'s steamer Booldana, Captain H. G. Creft, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, experienced moderate monsoon weather. The Captain also reports that the vessel spoke on July 19th at Latitude 9°·52' N., and Longitude 91°·54, E., the ship Forth of London, bound from Calcutta to Danerara and reported all well. The Fiorio-Rubattino S. N. Co's steamer Singapore, Captain E. Pizzarello, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Genoa, met with moderate monsoon. The B I S N Co's s s Obra, Captain G Browne which reached here yesterday from Calcutta experienced moderate monsoon in the Bay of Bengal and light N-W winds on the Malabar coast. The Australian Lloyds S N Co's s s Silesia, Captain R Mayor, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, had moderate S-W monsoon and fine weather.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	23 17	24 61	30 0	27 6
Monday, July 31st	.....	.....	.....	0 12
Total	23 17	24 61	30 0	27 18
Total fall to July 31st, 1898	50 33	50 92	51 49	47 73
Total fall to July 31st, 1897	44 47	44 72	48 55	44 60

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 5 a.m. to 5 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	69	5
29th July, 1899	0	10
Total	69	15

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	23	13
Saturday, 29th July, 1899	0	8
Total	23	21
Total up to 29th July, 1898	28	49
Total up to 29th July, 1897	16	31

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 31ST OF JULY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Jacobabad, Delhi and Agra the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the North and highest in Mysore and Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong in Gujarat and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Sholapur, and 16 at Khandwa.

The maximum temperature is about the mean of the season in almost all districts, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Cuddapah The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Ahmednagar.

Humidity shows a general rise in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while the changes elsewhere are small. The skies are more or less cloudy in several places.

Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (2·17"), over an inch at Raipur (1·22"), about half an inch at Cochin, about a quarter of an inch at Goa, and a few drops at Rajkot and Veraval.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th July, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 29·809
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 a.m.) next day	degrees 86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind	W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 256
Fall of Rain	0·12
Total fall during month	4·72
" year	27·18
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0·03

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

ROVERS' FOOTBALL CLUB.

A MATCH will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and the Detachment Team from Colaba. Kick off at 5-15 prompt. The following team will represent the Rovers :—

C Howson	Goal.
T G Reynolds, G Walton	Backs.
J Strang, F Parker, W Scrafton	Half-backs.
W B Latta, R M Preston, W Cheeseman, W Manning, F G Thomas	Forwards.

SOMETHING IS AFTER YOU.

FAR away, in the Jungle of Central India, a village lies asleep. Only a solitary human figure can be seen, following the winding jungle path in the moonlight. It is early night, and the native who comes has been delayed on his way home.

But what is that dark shadow that crosses the path behind him? Quite oblivious, the man marches on. He looks neither to right nor left, nor behind him, where crouches that dark shadow. A few yards more, and he will be out of the jungle. A few minutes more and he thinks he will be sleeping in the bosom of his family. But see, the Shadow moves! With two noiseless bounds like a giant cat the tigress is upon him. One despairing scream, and all is quiet. Bitten through the head, the victim is snatched up and carried by the grim man-eater to her lair in the hills. Meanwhile the village slumbers peacefully on.

Was it the man's fault? Yes, I think it was. Had he not lingered he would not have been caught. The tigress would not have attacked hime in broad daylight. But he was no worse, I think, than those in this country who are to-day doing the very same thing. Thousands and thousands of English men and women have a shadow in their path. It is after them. The time will come, if they do not take heed, when they will feel, like Mrs. Lydia Golding, "as if something had overtaken" them. Here is a letter from her in which she tells her experience :—

"All my life I had been a strong healthy woman, and up to the autumn of 1891 I never ailed anything. At this time I began to feel weak, weary and tired, and "as if something had overtaken me." I had a foul taste in the mouth, my tongue being furred and a sour fluid would rise into my mouth. I had no appetite to speak of, and the little food I took gave me no strength. After eating I had a heavy weight and pain across my chest, and a gnawing feeling in my stomach. I belched up a deal of frothy fluid, and in the night I awoke with a suffocating feeling. Cold clammy sweats broke over me, and what with loss of appetite, and not being able to sleep at night, I soon got so weak that "I found it hard work to get about."

"On December 23, 1892, (one Sunday morning), whilst preparing breakfast for my husband, I was suddenly seized with paralysis, which affected the whole of my right side. I had no use of my hand or leg on that side, and a numbness took me on both left and right sides. My husband got me to bed, and fetched a doctor from Northfleet, who gave me medicines. After this I lost my strength rapidly, and what I suffered I could not tell.

"I could not rest night or day, and I was in and out of bed every now an again. I got little sleep, only dozing off for a short time and then starting up. I was afraid to be left alone, and often in the night I have been so nervous and frightened I could scarcely bear it. I took medicines of all kinds, but was little better for anything, until one day in August, 1893, my husband read in the paper, "Weekly People," of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got me a bottle from Perry and Son, Chemists, High Street, Gravesend. After taking it a short time, I began to gain strength, and got stronger and stronger until I was free from the effects of the seizure. I now keep in good health. You can publish this statement if you wish."—Yours truly, (Signed) Mrs. LYDIA GOLDING, 12, Carter's Road, Percy Street, Gravesend, May 14th, 1896

What was this shadow that had crossed Mrs. Golding's path? What was it that "overtook" her and laid her helpless and suffering upon a bed of sickness? Surely you can recognise the monster that sprang upon her as the dreaded disorder Dyspepsia, which attacks you when you are most defenceless and weakest. Paralysis; yes, Mrs. Golding had it, and could feel it, but what she could not feel was what it was that had so acted upon her nerves and muscles as to cause them to become so helpless. Nor could she, I suppose, understand *how* Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cured her so quickly, though *we* know now that it was because the dyspepsia was got rid of.

But, as the native was never heard of more, so there are *some* who cannot get out of the clutches of Dyspepsia, even with such help as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, if the help comes too late. Hence the best way of all, say I, is to keep out of the jungle after dark; and, if you *must* go, *walk quickly*.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

FULL TEXT.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

37. It seems unnecessary to discuss the further considerations which point to the benefits to India of a gold standard. We desire, however, to remark that the effective establishment of such a standard in India would not preclude India hereafter from considering responsible proposals for an international agreement, if circumstances should arise to render such negotiations practicable.

38. Before discussing the various further measures which have been proposed for establishing a gold standard in India, we submit to your Lordship the following considerations relating to the existing currency arrangements. Inasmuch as, for practical purposes, the sterling exchange furnishes a broad test of a country's claim to be on a gold standard, and inasmuch as the Indian exchange since January, 1893, has been stable (within what may be regarded as "specie points") at 16d per rupee, it has been represented to us that the gold standard may be regarded as having been reached in India already. According to this view, the closing of the Indian mints to silver and the undertaking by the Government to give rupees for gold, has already had the result of making gold practically a legal tender in India, present arrangements being sufficient to supplement automatically from time to time the stock of currency.

39. Judged solely by existing facts, this contention cannot be disputed in its essentials. Events have proved more favourable than was anticipated by the Government of India when, in their despatch of March 3, 1898, they represented that it was not very probable that gold would be presented in the early future. And, although they expressed the opinion that it was "in any case extremely unlikely to be presented in such quantity as to lead automatically to an accumulation of gold sufficient for a reserve," statistics indicate that a considerable accumulation has already been effected. On March 31, 1899, the reserve of the Paper Currency Department of the Government of India included gold to the amount of over 2,000,000*l.* sterling. At the present time the amount of gold is 2,378,689*l.*

40. While this substantial addition in gold was being made to the Indian currency, the Government of India was able, within the year to 31st March 1899, to remit by the sale of Council Bills a sum of 18,712,454*l.*, which is considerably more than the average sterling requirements of the Secretary of State, and was 2,712,454*l.* in excess of the original estimate of his sterling drawings. This has been accomplished without lowering the average price realised by the sale of Council Bills below 1s. 3 29/32*d.* (or as nearly as possible the limit fixed in 1893); and stringency has not recurred in the Indian money-market. Automatically, therefore, existing currency arrangements sufficed not only to maintain—without monetary stringency—a steady gold standard in 1898-9, but also to initiate a gold reserve in India, to serve as a bulwark for the maintenance of the gold standard in future years.

41. If it has been possible to secure these results in the past in the face of distrust, it may be argued that even greater success may be expected in the future with the growth of confidence. We are by no means prepared to suggest that this may not prove the case, or that the mere continuance of the status quo may not prove adequate by itself gradually to supplement the currency of India with a margin of gold sufficient to tide her over adverse years hereafter. But the same considerations which tell in favour of maintaining the status quo, for the present, equally tell against its maintenance permanently. In practice it would be impossible for the Government of India to receive gold beyond a certain point into their Treasuries or their Paper Currency reserve, unless they were also empowered to pay that gold out again in cashing their notes or meeting other liabilities in India. But this would mean declaring gold a legal tender at a fixed rate, and thereby superseding the purely provisional machinery of the existing system. According to this argument, therefore, maintenance of the existing system comes to mean little more than postponing further action for a time. The interval would be long or short, according to the slow or rapid accumulation of gold; but in no case could the provisional arrangements now in force constitute—nor indeed were they ever intended to constitute—a permanent settlement of the problem. The practical question is, therefore, narrowed to this:—Should the "status quo" be allowed to continue until events force the Government to take action? There would have been more to be said in favour of suspending action and leaving facts to settle the problem, had it not been for the circumstances which led the Government of India to formulate proposals for curtailing the transition period and taking "active steps to secure the early establishment of a gold standard and a stable exchange." The opinion having been expressed by the Government of India, and public discussion having been aroused by the publication of their proposals and by the present inquiry, it appears to us undesirable, even though results have proved more immediately successful than the Government of India anticipated on March 3, 1898, to leave matters as they are. If, in face of the public attention which the question has attracted, and in face of the considerable divergence of views expressed on the subject no further steps were now to be taken, an additional uncertainty would be caused; doubts would be excited as to the ultimate success of the gold standard; rumours would arise of a possible change of currency policy; the Government both in India and at home would be pressed for a final pronouncement, alike by the friends and by the foes of a gold standard; and meantime the material interests of India would suffer from the withdrawal of confidence in her monetary future.

For these reasons we conclude that steps should be taken to avoid all possibility of doubt as to the determination not to revert to a silver standard, but to proceed with measures for the effective establishment of a gold standard.

IV.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

42. Having thus expressed our agreement in the objects which the Government of India have in view, we pass to the consideration of the specific measures proposed by them with a view to making effective the monetary policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in 1893 and initiated by the closing of the Indian Mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver.

43. The proposals of the Indian Government were contained in their despatch of 3rd March 1898, and have been explained to us by official witnesses. They may be summarised as follows :—

In order to keep the exchange value of the rupee at a steady level of 16*d.*, it was deemed necessary to decrease the rupee circulation so as to remove the relative redundancy. The amount to be so withdrawn could not be foretold with exactness, but it was more than probable that it would fall short of Rx. 24,000,000. Within this outside limit it was proposed "to melt down existing rupees, having first provided a reserve of gold, both for the practical purpose of taking the place of the silver, and in order to establish confidence in the issue of our measures." The first step was to take powers to borrow sums not exceeding in the whole 20,000,000*l.*, and at once to remit 5,000,000*l.* in sovereigns to India as a first instalment. If exchange remained at or above 16*d.*, there would be no further step [Q. 2353]. But if, and so long as, the exchange fell below 16*d.* [Q. 2057-8], the Government of India would take rupees from its balances, melt them down, sell the bullion for other rupees in India (or an assumed loss of 40 per cent.), pay these other rupees into its balances and finally make good thereto the 40 per cent. balance of loss with part of the borrowed gold. It was anticipated (Q. 2033) that one borrowing [5,000,000*l.*] might be sufficient, that sum approximately covering the assumed loss to Government of Rx. 8,000,000 on melting down Rx. 20,000,000. As a result, it was anticipated that by the automatic operations of trade, gold would flow into the country and remain in the circulation. But until the exchange value of the rupee was established at 16*d.* and sovereigns became, to some extent however small, a permanent part of the circulation, it was not the Government's intention to part with any of the gold in their possession. Meantime, gold was not to be made a legal tender in India, though the Government looked forward to this as a future goal.

44. The proposals of the Government of India were based on the belief that the rise in the value of the rupee, and in the exchange with London, subsequent to the year 1894-5, was due to a contraction of the Indian currency relative to the demands of trade, that this cause would continue to operate so long as the Indian Mints were closed to silver, and, that if only that stage of distrust could be passed, "which appears the moment exchange approximates to sixteen pence to bring into operation influences which interfere with the actual realisation of that rate," the exchange, under normal conditions of trade, might be expected "to attain the level at which gold would be rendered useless by the notification of 26th June 1893, and the introduction of the gold standard would become practicable."

They were anxious "both in the interests of the state and of the mercantile community to terminate the period of transition without further delay,"—in the interests of the State, because it would be cheaper in the end to acquire a reserve of gold by borrowing, and thus keep the exchange value of the rupee at a steady level of sixteen pence than to bear for years the burden of expenditure entailed by the lower level of the rupee; in the interests of the commercial community, because it was not desirable that their legitimate business should be hampered and embarrassed by the uncertainty of exchange, while the want of confidence in the stability of the rupee discouraged the investment of capital in India, and available capital was remitted to England whenever the exchange value of the rupee rose to a high level.

The proposals of the Government of India were made in March 1898, and since that date there has been a marked improvement in the position. The exchange has been steady at or about 1s. 4d., the drawings of the Secretary of State have been unusually large, and a substantial sum of over 2,370,000*l.* in gold has been brought to the Indian Treasury; in other words, what the Government of India described as the "stage of distrust," which interfered with the actual realisation of a rate of sixteen pence, has been already passed.

If the Government of India could have foreseen the course of events in the past year, it is possible that their recommendations might not have taken the precise form in which they were put forward; and we are informed that even if their proposals had been sanctioned at once, they would not under the conditions that have since prevailed have given effect to that portion of their scheme which provided for the withdrawal of rupees from the Indian currency. However that may be, we think it desirable that the proposals of the Government of India should, even under the altered conditions of the present day, be carefully considered by us.

45. In the first place we desire to point out that is has not been proved that the rise in the value of the rupee since 1894-5 is due solely to relative contraction of the Indian currency; and it may be that it is not due mainly to this cause. It is not certain that there has been any contraction of the Indian currency which has materially affected the exchange though it may not unreasonably be inferred that there must have been some contraction, and that such contraction has had some influence on the exchange value of the rupee. On the other hand, there are causes other than contraction of the currency which affect the value of the rupee and the exchange with London. Large borrowig in London on account of India reduction of the drawings of the Secretary of State an increase in the exports from India unaccompanied by an equivalent increase in imports, as well as a general rise in gold prices, would all affect the rate of exchange with India, though it is quite impossible to estimate the relative importance of these factors among themselves, or the amount of their influence on exchange as compared with the effect of a contraction of the currency, or to state the precise degree of influence which any, or all of them, have had on any particular alteration in the exchange. Nor, on the other hand, is it certain that the unusually low rate of exchange that prevailed in 1894-5 was due solely to a relative redundancy of the Indian currency. The closing of the Indian Mints necessary brought into play many disturbing influences which may have affected 1894-5.

Since the mints were closed there has also been large borrowing on Indian account, and there have been, in some years large reductions below the normal amount in the public remittances from India, while fluctuations have been experienced in the foreign trade of India, due to famine and plague as well as to other causes. All these causes must at different times have affected the exchange either favourably or unfavourably.

Another influence which must have had a favourable effect on the Indian Exchange is the reduction in the imports of silver due to the closing of the mints. The average yearly net import in the three years preceding the closing of the mints was 43,133,378 ozs., of the value of Rx. 12,020, 295; and, for the three years ending 1898-9, the average net import was 31,123,379 ozs., of the value of Rx. 7,163,431.

46. In face of the facts we have just stated, we are unable to accept, without qualification, the opinion that the rise in the value of the rupee since 1894-5 has been due, wholly or mainly, to a relative contraction of the Indian currency. We are not prepared to say that the contraction of the Indian currency has not been an important factor in the rise in the Indian exchange; but, so long as the facts of the case are surrounded by so much obscurity, we consider that it would be unsafe to base action of so drastic a character on this assumption.

If it be the case that the rise in the value of the rupee since 1894-5 is not due, wholly or mainly, to the relative contraction of the Indian currency, it follows that an additional contraction of that currency produced artificially by the withdrawal of rupees in the way proposed by the Government of India, might not have so much effect in strengthening exchange as the Governument of India believed and, though we accept in principle the proposition that a reduction in the number of rupees tends to increase the value of the rupee, we are not prepared to admit that such effect must necessarily be direct and immediate; nor are we satisfied that such reduction, carried out on a large scale and within a limited period, might not aggravate, if it did not produce, a period of stringency in the Indian money market.

47. So far as the proposals of the Government of India were intended to secure the confidence of the commercial community, they have failed in their effect; these proposals have not been supported before us by the representatives of the commercial and financial interests connected with India, nor, indeed, by any of the independent witnesses whom we have examined. The commercial classes of India appear to have feared that the withdrawal of rupees from the currency would inevitably aggravate, or produce stringency in the Indian money market, and that the sale of silver by the Indian Government would lower the price of that metal, and disturb the exchanges with China and other countries on a silver basis.

The argument of the Government of India that the adoption of their proposals would involve less to the Indian Exchequer than the maintenance of the staus quo, does not appear to us to possess much force. If the principle on which they based their proposals was sound, namely, that the rise in exchange was due to the contraction of the Indian currency, and that the same cause would continue to act in the same direction so long as the Indian mints were closed to silver, there was no likelihood of any serious fall in exchange, and consequently, no prospect of any consider

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Naval Warrant Officers' Journal* wants to know why sailors' wives cannot be recognised as fully as soldiers'? That the Admiralty know them, are such persons as sailors' wives the instructions bear witness, for both the wives and widows of officers and men are legislated for under certain circumstances. But the inquirer asks the very pertinent question, Why should not they, as well as soldiers' wives, be given a free passage to certain large naval depots abroad, where their husbands were serving, and be allowed lodging allowance similar to the wives of soldiers? There is not, he argues, the same difference as there used to be between the soldiers and sailors in regard to the opportunities of having one's wife near one on foreign service. High speeds in our warships mean short passages between port and port, and longer periods in harbour; while settled and definite cruises of the fleet each year allow of ships lying at the principal depots several weeks, and even months, for refit and repair. Their visits to these centres are also more frequent than they used to be, and their sanitary condition has been improved so much, under encouragement and pressure from the Admiralty, that the health of soldiers and sailors and their families is not jeopardised; while a considerable degree of comfort can be obtained in such places as Malta, Gibraltar, &c.

There is no doubt that the authorities are at their wits' end how to find officers for the cavalry, says the *Broad Arrow*. Sixty vacancies actually exist, and very shortly there will be twenty more. To meet this pressing demand only twenty cadets will be available for commissions from Sandhurst, and about half that number are, we understand, coming from the militia. The cause of the present difficulty inobtaining officers has been erroneously put down as solely due to the increasing expenses of cavalry service. In a measure this is partly the case. Formerly a young officer could get along on an allowance of two or three hundred pounds a year besides his pay; but the lowest limit of a cavalry subaltern's private income to-day may be safely set down at five or six hundred pounds. This fact undoubtedly keeps out the man of moderate means; consequently, if the authorities wish to secure the services of young men with a private income of only two or three hundred a year they must make more strenuous effort towards reducing expenses and discountenancing undue extravagance, than has hitherto been the case.

It continues to be a matter of regret that the Commander-in-Chief should have thought fit to interfere with the wearing of surplices and cassocks by soldier choristers in garrison churches. No one would dream of suggesting that military bands providing the music at any service should be called upon to wear cassocks and surplices. Some of the men might object, and this would be a sufficient obstacle to such a practice, even if there were not others too obvious to require mentioning. But upon the other hand, when soldiers of their own free will sing in voluntary choirs there is everything to be said in favour of their doing so upon the same footing as civilians, otherwise the impression will gain ground that soldiers are thought to be unworthy to appear in surplices, and thus great injury will be done, as an old recruiting officer lately pointed out. Any such restrictions savour too much of the iniquitous custom which so often excludes soldiers in uniform from the best seats at theatres and the coffee-rooms of hotels.

Under the words "The Wrong Man" as the heading of a scandalous attack on a most distinguished officer, the *Daily Mail*, says a Service paper, published a diatribe against Sir W. Butler, commanding the forces in Natal, which indicated the utmost malignity and ignorance of the man's character and capacity. The generals who know and the Army which respects Sir W. Butler, and we may add the Government under which he serves the Queen, will treat with contempt the impudent demand for his recall and supersession because he knows the Dutch farmers and their leaders in the Transvaal, and does not consider them wild beasts to be hunted down and shot to please the Uitlanders of Johannesburg and the Shippards and their congeners, who regard the Boers as they do Zulus or Bechuanaland natives. There is a wild desire to force the pace and ill-concealed irritation at the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the present grave difficulty visible in the press which has been most active in the attacks on the South African Republic. Sir W. Butler will not resign his command to please a possible political or professional rival or enemy. He is the last man in the world to throw up his duties in the face of a possible danger. The insinuation that he will not carry out his order because of alleged "Boer proclivities" will be dismissed with indignation by any man who is acquainted with his character and his high sense of professional honour, and whatever the Johannesburg war maniacs may say in South Africa or newspaper gossipers invent in London, Sir W. Butler, we may be sure, will be found worthy of the confidence of the government and of the country should he be called upon to use the forces of the Crown to enforce the will of our rulers on the Government of the South African Republic.

Great attention is now devoted by Russian officers to the acquisition of oriental and other foreign languages. The staff of the military district of Warsaw opened special courses some time ago, which are attended by very many. Now the example has been followed at Moscow, where the committee of a private institution having suggested the matter, the Grand Duke Sergius, commanding the district, has adopted the proposal submitted to him. Arrangements were accordingly made to open courses of lessons in September, but meanwhile eighty-three officers having proposed to join, the date was changed at their wish and the teaching began in April. The system of instruction is practical and largely by way of conversation, so as to give fluency in the use of languages. The courses are solely for officers and the medical staff, and will extend, for each language, over a period of two years, eight months in each year being assigned to the work.

A volunteer with the American Regulars in the Philippines lately wrote to the *Army and Navy Journal*, from the camp near Caloocan, in terms of strong censure of the War Department. Dissatisfaction and desire to return home, he says, are far from having died out, and if the applications for discharge have been fewer it is because they were pigeon-holed in Manila, and the men threatened with severe punishments if they applied direct to the Adjutant-General's office. They have been held on the theory that might makes right, and do not consider themselves as bound to the Army any longer, so that they would look upon any way to get out of it as honourable. The reason alleged for this strong feeling is that the War Department has shamefully violated its engagements. The case is particularly bad, we are told, where men who volunteered into the Regulars are concerned. They were plainly and distinctly promised that they would be discharged at the close of the war with Spain, and it was but a flimsy pretext to deprive them of their liberty on the plea that the treaty of peace had not been signed. In this matter and many others, says the irate volunteer, the War Department has convinced them that it is extremely unreliable. Mr. Alger, of course, gives adifferent, account of the situation.

Too much stress, says the "Army and Navy Gazette," has been laid in certain quarters upon the supposed blunder committed by the Admiralty in sending a battleship of the tonnage of the Victorious to the China Station. Adverse criticism has broken out again since the battleship has been docked in a Japanese port, and as much as possible has been made of the admission that the Kowloon Dock Company declined to incur the risk of docking the vessel. A correspondent from Hong Kong, who appears to be well acquainted with the facts, points out that the risk which the dock company declined to incur would certainly be accepted in time of war. There is but a small margin of space to spare, but it is quite possible, and even probable, that the Victorious or any of her class could be docked at Kowloon without damage. In the peculiar circumstances which led to the despatch of the Victorious to the East the Admiralty were justified in running a small risk. The officials at Whitehall must have known the exact capacity of the Kowloon dock and have decided to run the risk if needful. It by no means follows that it would have been wise to accept this element of risk in time of peace, and when a larger dock was available in the port of a friendly nation. Besides this we have the emphatic assurance of Mr. Goschen that the Victorious will not have to return home on account of the dock difficulty. On a point of this importance the official assurance is infinitely more worthy of general acceptance than the sensational reports that have appeared in the press.

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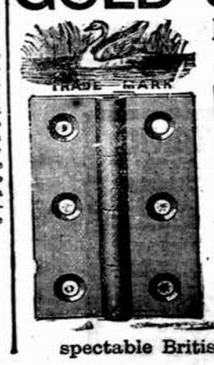

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